

HISTORY OF
Shrewsbury School

1551—1888.

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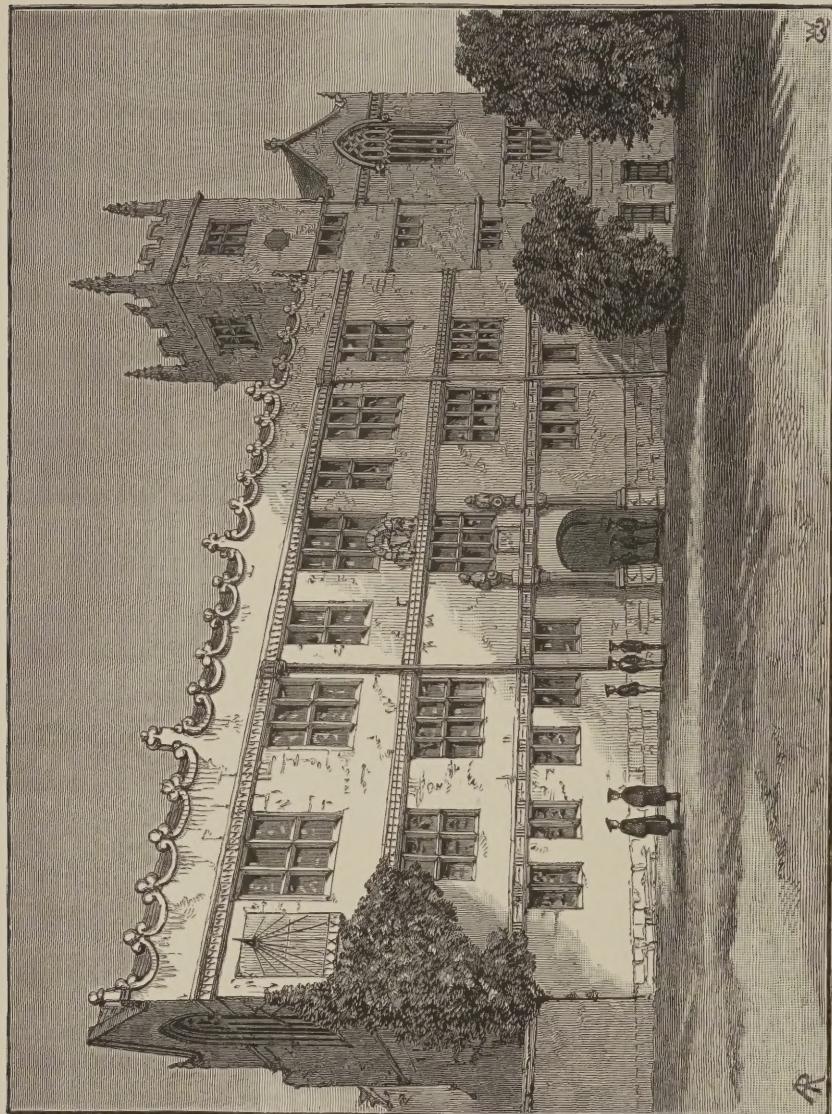
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Shrewsbury School.



A HISTORY
OF
*S*brewsbury *S*chool

FROM THE

BLAKEWAY MSS., AND MANY OTHER SOURCES.

ILLUSTRATED BY

TWENTY-SIX VIEWS SPECIALLY DRAWN ON WOOD BY

ALFRED RIMMER.

‘INTUS SI RECTE NE LABORA.’

Eλν ρη φιλομαθης εση πολυμαθης.

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TO THE

REV. HENRY WHITEHEAD MOSS, M.A.,

Head Master of Shrewsbury School and Prebendary of Hereford,

AND

TO THE MASTERS OF THE SCHOOL,

THIS HISTORY IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE PUBLISHERS.



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recd 4 May 2014
Education 23rd 28 Stechert

Preface.



THE learned Historians of Shrewsbury, the Ven Archdeacon Owen and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, intended to have published a third Volume of their most valuable History of Shrewsbury. In this Volume the History of Shrewsbury School would have occupied a prominent position. Unfortunately, in a few months both of these gentlemen were removed by death. Mr. Blakeway's MSS. were deposited at the Bodleian Library, and amongst them were the notes prepared for the School History. By kind permission these have been copied, and form the basis of the present work.

Very much additional matter has been obtained from various sources, especially from Baker's History of St. John's College, Cambridge, edited by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor.

The compilation of this work has taken much longer than was originally intended, but the difficulties in obtaining information have been great. The School Bailiff and Treasurer, E. Calvert, Esq., LL.D., could find no School Records of any kind prior to 1798 in the School Chest.

The whole of the text to page 217 was revised by the Rev. W. A. Leighton (so well known as the best authority on Shrewsbury Antiquities), who made many additions, and it is a source of deep regret that his death took place in the early part of the present year, before the work was completed.

A. R.
H. W. A.

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❖ Shrewsbury + School. ❖

CHAPTER I.

SHREWSBURY: ITS HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE IN BYE-GONE DAYS.

—:o:—



SHREWSBURY was at one time a much more important place in history than it is at present, and may be said to have occupied the same position in the West of England that York held in the North. It contained a Mint, Parliament met here and it was also a Royal residence.

Pengwerne Powis as it was called is supposed to have been founded by the Britons in the fifth century as a secure asylum, on account of its great natural strength. In Alfred's reign it was called Scrobbes-byrig, and was numbered among the principal cities of Britain. In the reign of Edward the Confessor there were 252 houses here, and the Mint was under the control of his officers. Of these 252 houses some if we may judge from other parts of England were large enough to hold retainers and their families. The inscription on a coin that yet exists is "Edward Rex Anglie," and on the reverse is "Aelmaer on Scrobe." For about 100 years after the death of Alfred we find no mention of the town, but in 1006 the Danes invaded England while King Ethelred was at his seat in Shropshire "in great perplexity," and they were only bought off on payment of the immense sum of £30,000.



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After the Norman conquest the records of Shrewsbury become more full, and we learn much about the Earls of Shrewsbury, a title which only had three possessors, Roger de Montgomery and his two sons, the survivor was first banished and then attainted of high treason. The title after that lay dormant for 300 years. The last of the Montgomery's joined in a conspiracy to place Duke Robert on the throne, but this was discovered and many of his companions suffered death, but he bought his ransom for £3000. Roger de Montgomery founded the Abbey at Shrewsbury, and endowed it, he also built the Castle that has seen so many events in the history of England. He became a monk with the consent, it is said, of his lady, and is buried at the Abbey. The Welsh wars made Shrewsbury a city of great importance. They lasted from the conquest until the 10th Edward I., and as Shrewsbury was the most important place all along the border it could not help but be the scene of great actions. It was seven times besieged, and taken by assault. The first time it was captured by the Welsh when William was away in Normandy. The next siege was in the reign of Henry I., when the Earl of Shrewsbury had declared for Robert Duke of Normandy. The third was in Stephen's time when the governor had espoused the cause of Maud, and left a deputy. The fourth and the most remarkable was when the Barons were away at St. Edmundsbury to demand their liberties from John, and though some of the Barons had seats in the vicinity, the town adhered to the Royal cause, and was attacked by the Barons partizans, and partially destroyed by fire. The fifth time that the town felt the fury of war was in 1234, when the Earl of Pembroke had a difference with the King, Henry III., and while he lay at Gloucester, Pembroke joined his forces with those of Llewellyn Prince of Wales, and they destroyed and wasted with fire and sword all the land that lay between Wales and Shrewsbury. The sixth time in which the town was involved in war was at the immortal Battle of Shrewsbury that is so familiar to all Englishmen; and the seventh siege was when Shrewsbury School was in its full career, when Cromwell's army took it. Indeed the attack was in the immediate vicinity of the School, "About three o'clock in the morning, February 21st, 1644, some carpenters and pioneers were conveyed in a boat up the river to saw and break down the palisades under the Castle Hill, which they accordingly did. The first that entered were forty troopers dismounted, by a low place in the wall near the Council House, supported by the musketeers, and 350 foot; which, marching

to the Market House surprised the main guard ; presently after, a party was sent to secure the Castle Foregate, and that they effected without much difficulty, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the drawbridge was let down, the gate opened whereby the horse entered, in number between five and six hundred, and immediately became masters of the town.”

Among the laws which governed Shrewsbury was a singular one that made it compulsory for the Burgesses to appoint twelve of the principal citizens to keep watch over the King whenever he lay in the city. This custom is spoken of in Domesday Book and the origin of it dates back to Saxon times. King Ethelred who seems to have been an ill-starred monarch not only paid enormous treasure to the Danes to induce them to leave the island, but he created Edric Duke of Mercia, and that man at once aimed at the sovereignty of the kingdom. He even was so treacherous as to make terms with the Danes, and hoped by their assistance to gain his ends. He invited Prince Alfhelm, who was his near relative by marriage, to join him at a hunting party at Shrewsbury and when he was separated from the attendants a hired assassin killed him. The laws or customs are very curious and will be read with interest by Salopians. Thus if anyone broke the peace given under the King’s own hand that person was to be outlawed, but if the peace were given under the hand of the Sheriff the offender was fined in the sum of 100s. When the King went out to hunt, the better sort of burgesses that kept horses rode out as his guard, and the Sheriff also sent 36 footmen who remained on duty as long as the King stayed. When the Sheriff went against the Welsh every one was bound to accompany him under a fine of 40s. A widow paid the King 20s. for license to marry, but a maid only was fined 10s. If a house was burned by accident, and without negligence, the burgesses who inhabited it paid a fine of 40s. to the King, and 2s. each to the neighbours on either side, an assessment that would lead to complications in some of the desolating fires that used to sweep over English towns. Another law is very singular : any burgess who entered upon a tenement that was situated in the Royal demesne had to pay 10s. for a relief, and if this amount was not paid at once, the Sheriff was enabled to increase it by 10s. more. The origin of such a law was this : a fief was originally for life, but in process of time it became hereditary, and the heir when he came into possession used to pay a fine in money, or goods, or service to the feudal lord, this was called

a relief because it made him free to take possession, and in some parts of England the custom was in force till recent times. When a man wounded another so as to draw blood he had to pay to the King 40s. When the King left Shrewsbury after a visit the Sheriff was bound to furnish him with twenty-four horses as far as Leintwardine, and he furnished him with the same number whenever he went through Staffordshire. With reference to the Mint it may be explained that as there were various towns where money was coined, the King had a set of dies of his own which he lent out at a rent, and required a royalty as well. Of course this accounts in some measure for the frequent calling in of money, and its re-issue, for it brought toll into the King's exchequer. In a Parliament held at Shrewsbury, 21 Richard II, Henry IV, who then was Duke of Hereford, impeached the Duke of Norfolk for words spoken against the King. All readers of Shakespeare will remember the scene in which Henry is sentenced to a temporary term of banishment and Norfolk is sent away never to return to England again. The Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer also sat at Shrewsbury in the reign of Edward I.

A somewhat memorable circumstance is related in connection with the meeting of Parliament at Shrewsbury. The assembly was adjourned to Acton Burnell, where the remains of a castle stand in the beautiful park of the Smythe family. This was the seat of the renowned and learned Bishop Burnell, and here the celebrated statute of "Acton Burnell," as it is called was passed, because here the royal assent was given. The Lords sat in the castle, and the Commons had to be contented with the humbler accommodation of a barn, which belonged to the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul. But every one was entertained most sumptuously. In the statute alluded to it was enacted that for the better collection of debts, debtors in London, York, and Bristol were obliged to appear before the Mayors of these cities, and agree upon a certain day for payment, otherwise execution was issued against their goods.

The writ to summon this Parliament at Shrewsbury was dated on the "morrow after Michaelmas day," and the occasion of its meeting was to consult what course should be taken with David, Prince of Wales, whom the King declares he had received in his banishment, nursed when an orphan,

and enriched out of his own stores, placing him among the chief persons of the court.

Here we see again how Shrewsbury by its position became so important a place in the history of England. The account is briefly this. David was the brother of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, who had for some cause committed his two other brothers to prison. David was received with great favor by the English King, but he returned this treatment with ingratitude, and induced Llewellyn to revolt against Edward. Of course the result was that the Welsh Prince was defeated, and David was taken and sent to Rhyddlan Castle, where Edward was. This caused the Parliament to be summoned to Shrewsbury, and in the end he was condemned to die the death of a traitor, all the attendant barbarities being strictly complied with. It is said that Shrewsbury was the first place in England where such an execution was ever enforced, though the manner afterwards became usual with traitors. Of course in speaking of the Parliaments that met at Shrewsbury no note is taken of Royal Councils, which were very numerous, and were necessitated by the repeated Welsh wars. Dukes in his "Antiquities of Shropshire" says that indeed all the English Kings except Richard I. went one time or other against the Welsh, and even when the Princes were submissive they had many times to meet the King to do homage at Shrewsbury. With such an eventful career we might well expect to see traces of antiquity in the old town, and as it is not a manufacturing seat, we might fairly hope that these had not been broken down by the axes and hammers of the renovators. This is indeed the case to the fullest extent, and no visitor is likely to go away disappointed.

It has been the writer's pleasant lot to spend a great portion of twelve consecutive summers in wandering all over England from Truro to Carlisle and from Yarmouth to Shrewsbury, in search of picturesque old county towns and cities, and to preserve by pen and pencil some relics of the quaint architecture with which they once were filled, but which, if it is not ecclesiastical or corporate property, is fast passing away. Perhaps there is no town in the Kingdom that has preserved its ancient aspect so much as Shrewsbury. Durham has a grand feudal appearance as we approach it, but the streets are modern and mean. Then many towns whose names are connected with a long succession of events in English

history have become so changed that we look in vain for any appearance of byegone days. It is with feelings of disappointment that we explore the streets of Lancaster, Carlisle, Leicester, or Derby. We meet with plate glass windows and stucco fronts, but the gables and tall chimney stacks have disappeared, with all their quaint carvings. The principal street of Shrewsbury, Pride Hill, really reminds us of an old town, and the one which leads off it and is called Double Butcher Row, has no fellow in England. It is indeed nearly unchanged since the days when the amiable Mr. Ashton was head master of the School, and some of the houses were in their second century when the School House that forms so conspicuous an object in Shrewsbury was built.

There is as much or perhaps more antiquity in Chester, but it is hidden from the public view by modern fronts. The Antiquary must explore unlikely passages, and peer through open doors to see what the city contains. But not so in Butcher Row, or indeed in Shrewsbury at all, old gables still gladden the eye, and there is a wealth of design in the street alluded to that if it were properly studied and applied, would make the fortune of a modern architect.

CHAPTER II.

EDUCATION IN SHROPSHIRE PRIOR TO THE FOUNDATION OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

—o—

UR knowledge of the state of scholastic education during the dark ages is very slight, and as far as it relates to Shrewsbury is confined to the single notice of Sigward, a Saxon priest of royal descent, who built a small wooden Church, dedicated to St. Peter, outside the east gate of the town. To him, Ordericus Vitalis was sent, as we learn from his own chronicle : “I was baptized on the Saturday of Easter, 1075, at Atcham, on the banks of the great river Severn. There by the ministry of Ordericus the priest Thou didst regenerate me with water and the Holy Ghost, and gavest me the name borne by this priest, who was my godfather. When I was five years old I was sent to School at Shrewsbury, and I offered to Thee my services in the lowest order of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. While there, Siward, a priest of great eminence, instructed me in letter for five years from “ Nicostrata Carmenta,” and taught me psalms and hymns and other necessary learning.”

The great Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul was built as has been said, by Roger de Montgomery, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1083, on the site of the wooden church, and in 1087 was richly endowed by him, and it gradually became so important that the Abbots were mitred and sat in the upper House of Parliament. Part of the original structure yet remains, and is easily identified. All visitors to Shrewsbury will remember the noble west window of much more recent date, which combines the best features of the decorated and perpendicular styles. It was proposed that this church should have constituted the Cathedral of Shrewsbury, and it would have been a worthy one. Willis, in 1718, says that only a nave and side aisles were left, reaching from the “great broad tower, wherein are six large bells,” while the choir, the cloisters, and chapter house were totally destroyed. The site would have been excellent for a see, and even now the want is felt. So far had the arrangements progressed that Dr. Bourchier, the last Abbot of Leicester, was named as the first bishop.

In the early part of the reign of Henry III. the Schools of Shrewsbury were of sufficient dignity to have a “Rector,” and he was able to fill an important function under the crown in a momentous affair then depending, for on the 10th of October, 16 Henry III, the King informs the Bishop of Ely and Master John de Ferintin, Archdeacon of Norwich, that he has appointed Master Roger de Abbodesle, “Rector of the Schools of Salop, his proctor in the cause or business which we have before you by apostolic delegation in the collegiate church of St. Mary at Salop, against L. Prince of Aberffraw, for disturbing the peace of our realm.” But, what was the nature of these schools our authorities do not enable us to state. In all probability they were appurtenant to the Abbey, for we find but few instances of schools undertaken by individuals as a separate profession during the middle ages: the education of the clergy being chiefly conducted in the monasteries, and that of the nobility and gentry (such of them as received any education) in the families of bishops. What private schoolmasters there were seem to have been under the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities; for we find an entry in the oldest book of the Corporation importing that on Sunday after the close of Easter, 26 Hen. VI., the bailiffs and commonalty of Shrewsbury depose Thomas Fillilode, clerk, from any longer teaching boys, or keeping school within the town.

Owen and Blakeway, in their History of Shrewsbury, v. 2, p. 271, also state that at the time of the dissolution of chantries, the parish clerk of St. Alkmond’s Church was also schoolmaster; but whether these offices had been connected together for any length of time, or whether he taught school gratuitously, and to whom, are points upon which we can throw no light.

Education in Shrewsbury was not altogether neglected, for in addition to the School at the Benedictine Abbey we find from the accounts of the Draper’s Guild at Shrewsbury, that they maintained a Schoolmaster in 1492, paying him 1s. 8d. for his rent, and 6d. for his school. His name was Sir John Pleyley. Sir was a common title for a pedagogue or a chaplain. Sir Hugh Evans, in the “Merry Wives of Windsor,” was not only a clergyman, as he says, “If Sir John Falstaff have committed disparagements unto you, I am of the Church,” but he was also a schoolmaster. Mrs. Page says to him, “How this, Sir Hugh, no school to-day?”

When Shrewsbury Abbey was dissolved it was proposed that the revenues should be employed to endow a Bishopric, and Shrewsbury become a See, as Chester was converted into a Bishopric by utilising the possessions of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Werburgh. And in this scheme which was cancelled we find a provision that corresponds with one which originated the present Kings' School of Chester.

- “ Item xxx Scollers to be taught bothe grammer and logycke in the greke and latten tonge every of them *iiii*l*i vis. viiijd.* yerely.”
- “ Item a scolemaister for the same scollers to teache the greke and latten gramer and other good auctors *xv*l*ii x*l*is. iiijd.*”
- “ Item an ussher——*xli.*”

Whilst in the approved scheme, which, unfortunately, was never carried out—

- “ Item a scolemaster to tech grammar *xx*l*i.*”

In addition to the Benedictine Abbey, there were also in Shrewsbury the Franciscan, or Grey Friars, founded in Shrewsbury before 1246; the Augustinian Friars, founded there in 1255; and the Dominican Friars, founded there about 1265, where the usual means for learning were afforded. With the loss of so many opportunities for study, we need not feel surprised that the want of a Grammar School was felt in Shrewsbury, for even before the dissolution of Monasteries the cry had gone up for a better education than Monastic institutions could afford. The revival of letters which was stirring the intellectual life of Europe to new vigour, and which found a congenial centre in Florence had reached English shores, and it took a higher character here than it ever did in the voluptuous courts of the Medici. More's Utopia was its noblest exponent, and Colet at Oxford, and the equally illustrious Erasmus at Cambridge were its fitting champions. Grammar Schools had risen all over England before the eighteen that Edward VI founded, and indeed it is calculated that in the latter part of Henry VIII's reign a greater number of these Schools had been built than in the three preceding centuries.

In the towns of Shropshire, steps had early been taken to supply educational wants, for in Ludlow the Palmer's Guild was incorporated in 1284, and its School is mentioned in records dating as far back as the 14th century, that

too in such a way as (according to Wright) would lead to the belief that it existed when the guild itself was incorporated, and this would make it one of the oldest Grammar Schools in the country. Ludlow School was refounded by Edward VI., when the guild was dissolved by Charter, 1552, and part of the revenues were appropriated to its use.

It is probable that next to this, the oldest Grammar School in the county was founded in Bridgnorth, as it is certain that a School supported from the revenues of the Chantry of St. Leonard's existed for a very long period prior to 1548, when the Commissioners recommended the continuance of the ancient payment of £8 annually.

Oswestry must certainly rank third in the list of Schools of Shropshire towns, for this was founded by David Holbache, probably in 1404-5.

The Commissioners on the 20th July, 1548, proceeded to assign and appoint that a Grammar School at Wellington should be there continued, and that the master should have an annual fee of £4 17s. 6d. as had of old been used.

Whitchurch School was founded by Sir John Talbot, rector of Whitchurch, and others, in 1550, whilst Market Drayton was one of the few Schools founded by Philip and Mary in 1555, upon the petition of Sir Rowland Hill.

The other endowed Schools of the County have a much later date. Donnington was founded by Thomas Alcock, 1627; Wem was founded by Thomas Adams in 1650; Newport was indebted to William Adams, who endowed a School in the same year; and Whittington dates back to 1681 for its Grammar School, which was the gift of Peter Webster.

After the dissolution, the abolition of Monastic Schools, occasioned the necessity of others; and the Reformation which ensued, by inspiring men with a desire of instruction, increased the demand for it; and introduced the necessity of erecting further new schools. Little in this way could be expected from the rapacious Henry himself; but it was consistent with the views of his son's ministry to excite the piety of their young master to this benevolent design. A commission was issued in the second year of his reign, (20th June,

1548), for the maintenance of divine worship, the support of the poor, and the erection and continuance of Schools. By what is here said, it is not meant that there were but few Schools before the Reformation. If we might believe a curious Petition to the House of Commons in 1447 which throws a good deal of light on this subject, there had been before that time a “grete nombre of gramer scoles somtyme in divers partes of this realm.” The petitioners complain of their decrease, and after reciting, that the city of London is “the commune concours of this land,” not only for natives, but for young people from other shires, who flock thither “for lake of scole maistres in their oun contree;” they set forth the mischief of a monopoly in this respect. “It were expedient that in London were a sufficient nombre of scoles, and good enfourmers in gramer, and not for the singular availl of two or three personnes, grevously to hurt the multitude of yonge peple.”*

Among the subjects of the realm, the mercantile interest were foremost in the promotion of education. Above a century before, one great cause of the resort of young persons to London for instruction is stated to have been “for the grete almesse of lordes, merchauntz and other, the which is in London more plenteously doon, than in many other places of this reaume, to such poore creatures as never shuld have be brought to so great vertu and connynge as tha have, ne hadde hit ben bi the meane of the almes above said.”†

* Rot. Parl. vi, 137. † Ibid.

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE APPLICATION TO THE CROWN TO THE APPOINTMENT OF ASHTON.

—o—

HE establishment of a Grammar School in Shrewsbury was felt by the Burgesses to be so important, that as early as 1548, they entrusted the matter into the hands of Reginald Corbet, the third son of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, who adopted the Bar as his profession. In this he seems to have been singularly successful. He was appointed Recorder of Shrewsbury, and in 1559 he became a Judge of the Queen's Bench. The petition was presented to Lord Rich, Chancellor at the time, and the following entries in the Corporation accounts would thoroughly astonish a lawyer of the present day who had any cause to prefer in Parliament.

“ Sol’ Reginaldo Corbet, recordatori, Paid Reginald Corbet, the recorder for
ΨsupPLICACO’E exhibi’ d’no Cancel- a supplication exhibited to the Lord
lario Ψscola libera obtainenda - - Chancellor to obtain a Free School,
10s.

“ Et dat’ servienti d’ni Cancellar’ Given to a servant of the Lord Chan-
pro favore suo in eadem”- - - - cellor for his favour in the same,
20d.

A cynic would say with regard to the second item that though the Corporation of Shrewsbury knew the value of the services of a Chancellor’s servant they did not make quite a sufficiently high bid for them.

Two years later another effort was made by the Burgesses, and in this they were now joined by the inhabitants of the County as well as by the principal residents in Mid-Wales and the districts adjoining Shropshire, but the town was chiefly indebted to Hugh Edwardes of the College, gentleman, a Burgess of Shrewsbury, for the foundation and endowment of this important establishment. This Hugh Edwardes was a younger son of an ancient British family seated in the Chapelry of Duleston from the period of the

Norman Conquest, and having been brought up as a mercer in Shrewsbury, he went to London, and was eminently successful in obtaining royal patronage. This he used most advantageously for the Town of Shrewsbury, as he was enabled to obtain from King Edward VI., the first grant that was made for the foundation of a Grammar School.

He appears also to have been a purchaser of part of the property from the Crown that had once belonged to the College of St. Chad, and this included the site of that establishment. Mr. Edwardes returned to Shrewsbury and resided there. He was admitted as an honorary member of the Company, in which he had been trained, on the Monday after Corpus Christi Day in 1551, and a Burgess in 1553.

In his important work he was assisted by Richard Whittaker or Whitacres, one of the Bailiffs of the Borough.

The Corporation accounts for a year from Michaelmas, 1551, bear witness to the labours of the latter. "Spent on Richard Whitacres, at his arrival from London, 3s. 6d." "Paid Richard Whitacres, one of the bailiffs, for divers costs by him expended, particularly about the Free School, £58 18s. 4d.

Another item from the accounts may also be added—

"Sol' ™ emp'c'o'e libe' Scole inf ^a vill'	Paid for the purchasing of a Free School to be had within the town
Salop h'end.	£20.

This, Owen and Blakeway in their History of Shrewsbury, say was probably a part of the consideration paid for estates settled on the School by Edward VI.

A record of the labours of these citizens is made in the Early Chronicles of Shrewsbury, a manuscript in the School Library, from which many extracts of the early History of the School will be given.

1551-2.—"This yeare by the labor of one Hugh Edwa'ds of Salop, and late of London, merc', and Master Rychard Whyttacks, being as thys yeare one of the baylyffs of thys towne of Shrewsbery was laboryd to the Kyngs m^{ti} for anwetie of xxli for and towa'ds the mayntenance of a free scoole in the sayde town of Shrewsbery for ev' wth was obtaynyd to the great

p'ferm't of the youthe of that towne and the quarters there adioyninge in good lerni'ge and godly educac'on the w^{ch} scoolehowse ys sytuat nere unto the castell gate of the same towne uppon a goodly p'spect."

The result was a Charter from Edward VI., bearing date, Feb. 10th, 155½ commencing—

“Edwardus Sextus, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ supremum Caput; omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos, ad humilem petitionem tam Balivorum et Burgensium ac inhabitantium Villæ Salopiæ in Comitatu Salopiensi, quam aliorum quam plurimorum subditorum nostrorum totius patriæ ibidem vicinæ, nobis pro Schola Grammaticali ibidem erigenda et stabienda, pro institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum, de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia ac mero motu nostro, volumus, concedimus et ordinamus, quod de cætero sit et erit una Schola Grammaticalis in dicta villa Salopiæ quæ vocabitur Libera Schola Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi sexti, pro educatione, institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum in Grammatica, perpetuis temporibus futuris duratura, ac scholam illam de uno magistro seu paedagogo, et uno sub-paedagogo sive Ypodidascalo, pro perpetuo continuaturam erigimus, creamus, ordinamus et fundamus per præsentes.”

The whole of this Charter is here appended translated into English—

“Edward the Sixth, by the Grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in Earth of the Church of England and of Ireland Supreme Head, To all to whom these letters shall come, greeting, Know ye, that we, at the humble petition as well of the Bailiffs and Burgesses and Inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury in the county of Salop as of very many other our subjects of our whole neighbouring country there, for a Grammar School to be erected and established there for the education and instruction of boys and youths, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, do will, grant, and ordain that hereafter there be, and shall be, one Grammar School in the said town of Shrewsbury, which shall be called ‘The Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, for the Education, Teaching, and Instruction of Boys and Youths in Grammar,’ to continue at all times hereafter for ever, and the same School to be continued

for ever by one Master or Instructor, and one Under-Master or Usher, we do erect, create, ordain, and found by these presents. And further know ye, that we, being willing to carry our intention and purpose in this behalf into effect, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Shrewsbury, in the said county of Salop, all those our tithes of blade corn and grain and hay, yearly and from time to time growing, issuing, or renewing in the villages, fields, parishes, and hamlets of Asteley, Sensawe, Cliff, Letton, and Almond Park, in our said County of Salop, to the late College of the Blessed Mary, in the Town of Shrewsbury aforesaid, now dissolved, formerly belonging and appertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and all those our tithes of corn, blade and grain, and hay, yearly and from time to time growing, issuing, or renewing in the villages, fields, parishes, and Hamlets of Frankewell, Betton, Woodcote, Horton, Bicton, Calcote, Shelton, Whiteley, and Welbach, in our said County of Salop, to the late College of Saint Cedde in the said town of Shrewsbury, now dissolved, formerly belonging and appertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and the reversion and reversions whatsoever of all and singular the premises and of every parcel thereof; and also the rents and yearly profits whatsoever, reserved upon any demises and grants whatsoever, in anywise made of the premises or any parcel thereof as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as any Masters, Provosts, Prebendaries, or any other Ministers or Governors of the said late Colleges, or either of them, or any other person or persons heretofore having or possessing the said premises or any parcel thereof, or being seized thereof, ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, or enjoy the same or any parcel thereof, and as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as all and singular the same premises came or ought to come into and now are or ought to be in our hands by reason or pretext of a certain Act made and provided in our Parliament held at Westminster in the first year of our reign (amongst other things) for dissolving and determining of divers Chantries, Colleges, Guilds, Free Chapels and Fraternities, and of other things to us given and appointed, or by any other manner, right, or title whatsoever, and which tithes and all and singular other the premises are now extended to the clear yearly value of Twenty pounds and eight shillings, to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid tithes, rents, reversions, and

all other the premises, with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Shrewsbury and their successors for ever, to hold of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, by fealty only in free socage and not in chief, and yielding therefore yearly to us, our heirs and successors, eight shillings of lawful money of England, at our Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of our Crown, payable at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel in every year, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever; and also we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Shrewsbury, all the issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the aforesaid tithes and other the premises, from the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past, hitherto arising or growing, to hold to the same Bailiffs and Burgesses of our gift without account or any other thing for the same to us, our heirs or successors, in any manner to be rendered, paid, or done. And further, of our mere abundant grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors, full power and authority of naming and appointing a Master and Under-master of the School aforesaid as often and when the same School shall be without a Master or Under-master and that they, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the advice of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry for the time being, may make, and may and shall be able to make, fit and salutary statutes and ordinances in writing, touching and concerning the order, government, and direction of the Master and Under-Master and of the Scholars of the School aforesaid for the time being, and of the stipend and salary of the said Master and Under-Master, and of other things touching and concerning the same School, and the ordinary governing, preserving, and disposing of the rents and revenues appointed and to be appointed for the support of same School; and which statutes and ordinances so to be made we will grant, and by these presents command, to be inviolably observed from time to time for ever. And further, of our more abundant grace, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Shrewsbury and their successors, special licence and free and lawful faculty, power, and authority to have, receive, and purchase, to them and their successors, for ever, as well of us, our heirs or successors, as of any other persons and

person whomsoever, any Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rectories, Tithes, or other Hereditaments whatsoever within the Kingdom of England, or elsewhere within our dominions, so that they do not exceed the clear yearly value of £20 besides the said Tithes and other the premises to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors as aforesaid by us granted in form aforesaid, the statute of "Not putting Lands and Tenements to Mortmain," or any other statute, act, ordinance or provision, or any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, had, made, ordained or provided in anywise notwithstanding. Nevertheless, we will that the profits, issues, and rents, as well of the aforesaid tithes and other the premises by us hereby granted, as of all and singular such lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased by them the said Bailiffs and Burgesses as aforesaid, be wholly converted and disposed to the support and maintenance of the aforesaid School for ever. And we will and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses that they may and shall have these our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of England in due made and sealed without fine or fee, great or small, to us, in our hanaper or elsewhere to our use for the same to be anywise rendered, paid or made, although express mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premises or any of them, or of other the gifts or grants by us or by any of our progenitors heretofore made to the aforesaid Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town aforesaid and their successors, is not made in these presents, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction to the contrary thereof made, passed, ordained or provided, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the Tenth day of February, in the sixth year of our reign."

By this Charter it will be seen that it was granted by the King, at the humble petition of the Bailiffs, Burgesses, and inhabitants of the town, and also of many other his subjects of all the neighbouring country, that there should be for ever in future a Grammar School in the said town, to be called, "The Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth," for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, to consist of a master or pedagogue, and sub-pedagogue, or under-master,

both to be appointed by the Corporation, and granted to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses the yearly rent of 8s., tithes of sheaf corn, grain, and hay in the vills, fields, parishes, and hamlets of Astley, Sansaw, Cliff, Letton, and Almond Park, late parcel of St. Mary's College, and all the same tithes in the vills, &c., of Frankwell, Betton, Woodcote, Horton, Bicton, Calcot, Shelton, Whitley, and Welbache, late parcel of St. Chad's College, of the clear yearly value of £20 8s. 0d., with the issues from the preceeding Michaelmas. The Corporation were also empowered to make ordinances for the regulation of the Masters and Scholars with the advice of the Bishop of the Diocese, and to purchase lands, &c., in Mortmain to the further amount of £20, the whole, however, to be entirely applied to the maintenance of the School.

The Corporation did not enter at once into full enjoyment of the tithes mentioned above. They were yet in lease to two lessees of the Crown, Byston and Kelton, and all that the Bailiffs received at present were the reserved rents. However, no time was lost after the issuing of this Charter in carrying its provisions into effect, so far as the scantiness of their means would allow. The same Bailiffs accounts last quoted prove that a House and Masters were immediately provided.

"Paid to John Prowde, for a House and other Lands and Tenements, bought and provided for the Free School, £20."

Regardo pedagogo lib'æ scolæ, viz: Reward to the Schoolmaster of the
d'no Marys. free school, viz: Sir Marys - 12d.

Regardo and sup' comput' John Eyton, Reward and upon account to John
conduct' ad custodiend' lib'am scola' Eyton, hired to keep the free
grammaticale'. grammar school - - - 6s. 8d.

Expendit' p' ball' sup' pedagogo nunc Spent by the Bailiffs upon the School-
conduct'. master now hired - - - 2s. 3d.

But the Bailiffs were not fortunate in their choice of the persons whose services they first engaged. "Sir Marys" apparently stayed a very short time before he was superseded by Mr. Eyton, and this last did not continue to give satisfaction to his employers, for there is an entry on the book of orders:—

"Ult. Oct. 3 & 4 P. & M. 1556. Aggried that yf Mr. Baylieffs . . . can heare . . . of an honest able . . . person which will serve the office of Head Scole Master of the Free Scole of the town, and that shall be thought meate . . . that then Mr. Bayliffs shall avoyd John Eyton now Scole Master, gyvinge him one half years warnynge . . . & the said J. E. to have for his wages from St. Mich. last paste £14 by year and not above." In the Bailiffs' Accounts, 1594, is an entry—"Given to Mr. Eaton, preacher, beinge sonne to Mr. Eaton, a late scholmaster of this towne, 10s."

Whether anything was done in consequence of this order during the remainder of Mary's reign does not appear, but her sister had not been on the throne much more than two years before the Bailiffs engaged the Rev. Thomas Ashton, a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and possibly a fellow-countryman of Whitaker,* one of the persons before mentioned, as instrumental in obtaining the foundation of the School. The first notice we have of him, in connection with the town, is the following: "1561 It'm. Mr. "bayles spent apon Mr. Astone, and a other gentell mane of Cambridge, the "XXVth day of Maye, over pareadijs, 2s." The nature of the New Master's agreement with the Corporation appears from the following extract:—

"21 Jun. 3 Eliz. 1561. Aggried that Thomas Assheton, with on other lerned scole master, shall enter nowe at Mydsummer next, and for there stypend duryng the tyme untill the leases be expyred to have £40, and for an usher £8, and when the leases be expyred of Mr. Byston and Mr. Kelton, then the said Mr. Asheton, fynding one other scole Mr. and ussher, to have a pattent of all those tythes belonging to the free scole for life, payng yearly 8s. to the Queene for cheffe rent, and that he shall kepe all reparations of the scoole howse."

The New Schoolmaster, with Thomas Wylton and Richard Atkys for his under-masters, opened their School, we may suppose, at Midsummer, 1561, in pursuance of the resolution of the Corporation just quoted. But Mr. Ashton's register of admissions does not begin till "quinto Calendas Januarii, A.D. 1562," by which is intended December 28th, 1562. It

* Families of the names of Whitaker and Ashton were seated near each other in the Parish of Whalley, in Lancashire. Of the former was the famous divine, Dr. William Whitaker, Master of St. John's College, and the late Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Whalley, Craven, &c.

probably took a year and half to assemble the scholars with which that book commences, the number and respectability of which strongly express the great reputation of the Master. Two hundred and sixty-six youths, many of them of the first families in this and the neighbouring counties, appear under the date just set down, and twenty-three more are added before March 25th, 1562. The year 1563 produced one hundred more, the next year, 1564, ninety-seven. The succeeding six years present an equal influx of scholars, seldom less than an hundred, and sometimes more. In seven years eight hundred and seventy-five scholars were admitted.

Of the high estimation in which this good man was held by those who had enjoyed the benefit of his instruction, we have an interesting memorial by one of them, Andrew Downes, who in his dedication of his *Lectures on an oration of Lysias*, ed. 1595, to the celebrated and unfortunate Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, says :—“ I was known to your Lordship at the University. Low as was my condition, I was introduced to a nobleman of your elevated rank by the circumstance of having received my education from the same person who superintended your tender years, I mean Mr. Thomas Ashton, who devoted himself to your father’s service, and enjoyed a most intimate acquaintance with your noble family. I name this gentleman, who has now been long dead, that I may do honour to his memory, for after God and my parents, he is the person to whom I am most indebted for all the literature I possess. Whatever I have of humanity, or of any good in me, proceeds from him ; nor do I feel so grateful to the Almighty for anything else as for this, that by His providence I enjoyed the advantage of a preceptor of whom all his scholars may be justly proud. Amid all the misfortunes of my life, of which I have an ample share, I consider it as a supreme, indeed an unparalleled felicity, that my father put me when a boy under the care of this most excellent person, and I feel assured that this tribute to his memory will be agreeable to your Lordship.”

CHAPTER IV.

THE GRANT OF ELIZABETH.—ASHTON'S ORDINANCES, &c.

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THE School at first was opened in a timber building which was purchased by the Bailiffs, in the street then known as Ratonyslone, and from its foundation there, this has always been called “The School Lane.” The freehold belonged to Roger Berrington.

“1576.—22 Sep., 18 Eliz. Roger Birrington, gen. s. h., Tho B., gent., late alderman deced, grants to David Lloyd,* John Shell and 10 others (whereof Ri. Owen, junr.,† mercer, one), totum illud magnu’ mesuagiu’ quondam voc Shottenplace et unum voc le Grammar Schole howse in quadam venell’ voc Rotten lane prope le Castlegate,” in trust to permit the bailiffs and burgesses to enjoy it for a school house.

Part of what was probably the original School has recently been brought to light. The familiar porter’s lodge, with its plaster front was in reality a post and peterel building of excellent design. The panels are richly carved, and of singular beauty. The sketch as it is shown here was an exact copy of the gable, made while the plaster was being removed, and as may be noticed it differs in some respects from the present restoration. It is difficult to assign a date to a wood and plaster building with the same amount of accuracy that we can to a stone one. The laws which regulated their form were not under the control of a mason’s guild. But, generally speaking, we may consider that the cusped quatre-foil panels denote an early part of the Tudor period. There is another remain of the wooden building at the other side of the School, an old fashioned eaves-board, which from its carving would seem to be even older than the porter’s



* Bailiff, 1575. † Bailiff 1571.

lodge. Of course when speaking of the porter's lodge we must remember that such was not its original use.

Mr. Ashton was as much respected by the Corporation as he was by his scholars, and that body made an order, 8th Oct., 1568, that all the tithes (including Betton), granted to them by Edward VI. should be made over to him and his heirs in fee farm. "So that thereupon he maye devise good assurances for assuring the premises to the use of the said School for ever."

The increasing reputation of the School required a larger establishment than the grant of Edward VI would support, and excited Mr. Ashton to solicit from Elizabeth further privileges, as our M.S. Chronicle thus relates:

"1570-1.—This yeare one Mr. Ast'n scoolemaster of the freescoole in Salop, beinge a good and zealous man towards the preferme't of learn'g in the same scoole, made suyte of his owne charge, besyds greate labor to the Queenes M^{tie} and so obtayned to the maynetenance of the same scoole *xxli* a yeare more, w^{ch} made it *xlii* a yere to sufficient fyndinge for diligent dysciplyne of a master and ij ushyars."

The above extract states that it was at Mr. Ashton's own charges the Grant was obtained, and Camden also asserts this. But the Queen's Grant was gratuitous, a rare occurrence in that frugal reign, and Mr. Ashton was not even at any charge in soliciting it.

This is proved by the following entry on the book of Corporation Orders: "20 Decr., 14 Eliz. (1571).—Agreed that the £25 10s. which Mr. Ashton hathe disbursed in the obtaining of the grante of the Queenes Majestie that nowe is, conserning the free school shall be paid."

Indeed the manner in which he complains (27th October, 1573,) of having been reflected on for charging £6 for his expenses in London and Cambridge while consulting about the Ordinances proves that he had not been at any individual charge; for surely no member of a Municipal body could have been so ungracious as to murmur at so small an expenditure by one who had been sacrificing his own money. This is not said with the slightest intention to detract from Mr. Ashton's praises. It was quite enough

merit for a private scholar to have obtained the grant by his interest and representations at court, without advancing his money, of which, in that age, a clergyman and a Fellow of a College was not likely to have a plentiful supply. That Queen Elizabeth's grant was gratuitous we know from herself. St. Mary's tithes were under lease to Kelton when she conferred them upon the Schools; and in 1588, when that lease was just upon the point of expiring having been leased 28th Jan., 156⁸₉, for twenty-one years, she wrote the following letter to the Corporation and Head-master requiring them to grant a new lease of them to Kelton's widow for thirty years at the accustomed rent, and without fine, inasmuch as she had given them freely to the School.

The original letter was superscribed by the Queen and according to Phillip's History of Shrewsbury was, in 1779, preserved in the School chest.

Elizabeth R.

By the Queen.

Trusty and well beloved: We greet you well: Whereas among other parcells of landes passed unto you by our late grante, there is contayned one small parcell of tithe belonging to the parish of St. Mary in that our towne of Shrewesbury, of the yearelye rent of 20 Markes or thereabouts, then and nowe in the tenure of Mary Kelton, gentlewoman, widowe, whereof the yeares are almost expired, whereupon she hath made humble suite unto us, that forasmuch as it is not nowe in our power to renew hir estate in the sayd tithes according as we use to extend like favors to our tenantes upon surrenders, the same being passed from us to you, and that it hath bene left to hir by hir late husband for a stay and relief both to hir during hir life and afterwards to hir children to whom their father deceased hath left but small living besides, so as if this were taken from them they were like to fall in distress. We have in consideration thereof been removed to recommend her suite unto you, that is, that upon surrender of her present estate you will make unto her a new lease of the said tythes for the term of 30 yeares at the rent accustomed, and without fine, as at our request which we think we may the rather require at your hands, for that both the said parcel of tithes and many other things were in our late grant freely and without charge by us given to you. And, therefore, we do look that this so reasonable a request being for the relief of a widow and fatherless children shall not be denied, but

rather granted, with such favor and expedition as we may have cause to think our late benefit to you bestowed on thankful persons.

Given under our signet at the Manor of Greenwich, the 16th day of November, 1588, in the thirtieth year of our reign.

To our trusty and well beloved the Bailiffs,
 Burgesses and Head Schoolmaster of the
 Town of Shrewsbury that now be and that
 hereafter for the time shall be." } }

The following is the Grant made by Queen Elizabeth, May 23rd, 1571 :—

"This Indenture, made the three and twentieth day of May, in the 13th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., between our said Sovereign Lady the Queen on the one part, and the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Salop, in the County of Salop, of the other part, Witnesseth, That whereas the late King of Famous Memory, King Henry the 8th, Father to our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, that now is, by a certain Indenture made between the said late King, on the one part, and William Snowball, of the Household of the said late King, of the other part, bearing date the 24th day of March, in the 28th year of his Reign, hath demised, granted, and to farm letten to the aforesaid William Snowball, the Rectory of the Parish Church of Chirbury, in the [said] County of Salop, of late to the late Priory of Chirbury, in the said County of Salop, by the Authority of Parliament, suppressed and dissolved, together with all Tenthys of Corn and Hay in Wilmington, Wooderton, Stockton, Chirbury, Winsbury, Dudston, Walcote, Hockleton, Priest Weston, Marington, Tymbredth, Rorington, and Middleton; in the County aforesaid, and all other Tenthys, Oblations, Profits, and Emoluments whatsoever, as well in the Towns and Hamlets, and other places aforesaid, as in any other place wheresoever, to the said Rectory belonging or appertaining (except and always reserved to the said late King, his heirs and successors, all great Trees and Woods in and upon the land of the Rectory aforesaid, growing and being, and the Advowson of the Vicarage of the Church of Chirbury aforesaid). To have and to hold the Rectory aforesaid, and all and singular, other the premises, with the appurtenances (except before excepted) to the aforesaid William, and his assigns, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel then last past, unto the end and term of

21 years thence next following, and fully to be complete, Yielding therefore yearly to the said late King, his heirs and successors, 31 pounds, 6 shillings, and 10 pence, of good and lawful money of England, at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, or within one month after either of the said Feasts, at the late Court of Augmentations of the Revenues of the Crown of the said late King, by equal portions to be paid during the term aforesaid, as by the said indenture, amongst other things more at large, it doth and may appear. And whereas, further, the late King Edward the Sixth, brother to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the First day of April, in the Fifth year of His Most Gracious Reign of his special grace, certain knowledge and free pleasure, has demised, granted, and to farm, letten to his well-beloved William Bilmore, Gent., all the aforesaid Rectory of Chirbury, and the aforesaid Tents, Oblations, and all and singular other the premises before expressed and specified, and to the aforesaid William Snowball by the indenture aforesaid, demised and granted with the appurtenances (except and always reserved to the said late King Edward the Sixth, his heirs and successors), all great trees and woods growing and being in and upon the said premises, and the advowson of the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Chirbury aforesaid. To have and to hold the aforesaid Rectory, Tents, Tithes, Oblations, and all and singular the premises before expressed and specified, with the appurtenances (except before excepted), to the aforesaid William Bilmore, his executors and assigns, from the end of the said term of 21 years in the indenture aforesaid expressed and specified, or from the time that the said term of the indenture aforesaid by forfeiture or surrender, or any other means, should happen to be expired or determined unto the end of the term and during the term of 21 years then next following and fully to be complete. Yielding, therefore, yearly to the said late King, his heirs and successors, £31 6s. 10d. of good and lawful money of England, at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the Archangel, or within one month after either of the said Feasts, to the hand of the Bailiffs or Receivers of the premises of the time being, by equal portions, paying during the term aforesaid, as by the said Letters Patents of the said late King Edward the Sixth, among other things, more at large it doth and may appear. And whereas also our said Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty,

that now is by Her gracious Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the 28th day of January, in the 11th year of her most gracious Reign, for and in consideration of the same expressed, and for and in consideration of the sum of £32 1s. 0d. of lawful English money, to her Majesty's use, by Thomas Kelton, gent., paid to the receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer, and, for other considerations, her Majesty especially moving, did demise, grant, and to farm let to the aforesaid Thomas Kelton, all those tenths, tythes of corn, hay, and grain, yearly and from time to time coming, growing, and renewing within the town and fields of Albrighton, in Her Majesty's County of Salop, of the annual rent of 33 shillings 4 pence, and all those small tenths in Castle Foregate, in the county aforesaid, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Arthur Kelton, or his assigns, of the annual rent of 8 shillings, and all Her Highness's tythes of wool and lamb and all other tythes appertaining to the said late College of Saint Mary, in the Town of Salop, aforesaid, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Mytton, Esqre., or his assigns of the yearly rent of 5 pounds 2 shillings, and divers other lands of Her Majesty's land belonging to the Deanery, the portions there, that is, to wit, certain lands in Astley, within the county aforesaid, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Bannister or his assigns, of the yearly rent of £2; and certain lands there, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Lawrence Hussey, of the yearly rent of 15 pence, and one free rent of 8 pence, there, then, or late paid by John Browne; and one free rent of 12d., then or late paid by William Maddocke, and one free rent of 12d., then or late paid by William Vicars; and also certain her Highness's lands, sometimes Richard Burton's, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Bromley, of the yearly rent of 16 pence; and certain her Highness's lands in Astley aforesaid, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Bentlee, of the annual rent of 2 shillings; and also certain her Majesty's land, sometimes Russel's, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Parker or his assigns, of the yearly rent of 12d.; and one free rent of her Highness of 12 pence, then or late by Richard Bannister paid; and certain of her Majesty's lands in Sansaw, in the county aforesaid, then or late in the tenure of Richard Russell, of the annual rent of 8 shillings, and all those profits from time to time coming or renewing of the spiritual jurisdiction to the said late College of St. Mary's, in the town of Salop aforesaid [belonging] rented at the annual rent of £1 6s. 8d.; and all those profits growing

or renewing of the Easter Book, there rented at £2 5s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; all and singular which premises are parcel of the possessions of the late College of St. Mary's, in the town of Salop aforesaid, and all and singular her Highness's profits and commodities, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments of our Sovereign Lady the Queen whatsoever to the aforesaid premises, or any of them, for the several revenues (rents) above specified in anywise belonging or appertaining or as member, part, or parcel of them, or any of them, for the said rent then before demised, set, used, occupied or known (except and always reserved to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs, and successors, all great trees, woods, and underwoods, mines and quarries growing and being in and upon the premises) To have and to hold all and singular the premises before by the said Letters Patents last mentioned, with their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever (except before excepted) to the aforesaid Thomas Kelton, his executors and assigns, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, before the day of the date of the said Letters Patents unto the end of the said term of 21 years then next following and fully to be compleat. Yielding therefore yearly to her Highness, her heirs and successors, £11 15s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of good and lawful money of England at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, at the receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster, or to the hands of the Bailiffs or Receivers of the premises for the time being by equal portions, to be paid during the said term as by the said Letters Patent last-mentioned, amongst other things, more at large it doth and may appear: Now our said Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, as well for the advancement and better maintenance of the Grammar School hereafter mentioned as for the maintenance of the service of God within the Chapels of Cliffe and Astley, in the said County of Salop, of her special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion hath given and granted, and by these presents doth fully and clearly give and grant unto the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and to their successors, the reversion of the said Rectory of Chirbury aforesaid, and all the reversions and reversions of all tythes, oblations and all and singular other their premises before mentioned to be demised to the said William Bilmore by the said late King Edward the Sixth, with all and singular their rights, members, and appurtenances; and also the Rectory and Parsonage of Chirbury aforesaid, and all glebe, tythes, profits, and commodities to the same belonging or appertaining or accepted, reputed or

taken as part, parcel, or member thereof, with all and singular the appurtenances. And also the advowson and right of patronage of the Vicarage of Chirbury, in the said County of Salop, and the reversion and reversions of all tythes, garbes, glebes, grain, hay, oblations, profits, and all other the premises before mentioned to be demised to the said Thomas Kelton; and also all tythes, oblations, rents, profits, commodities, and hereditaments by the said Letters Patents demised as is aforesaid, with all and singular their appurtenances; and also all manner of tythes, oblations, and obventions of whatsoever kind they be, from time to time, for ever hereafter growing, coming or renewing, or being in the towns, fields, pastures, and hamlets of Frankwell, Betton, Woodcott, Horton, Bicton, Callcot, Shelton, Whitley, and Welbach, in the said County of Salop, late unto the College of St. Chad, in the said County of Salop, now dissolved, belonging or appertaining, and parcels of the possessions thereof being, and the reversion and reversions whatsoever of all and singular the premises, and every parcel thereof; and also the rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved upon, whatsoever demises or grants of the premises, or of any parcel thereof; and all the woods and underwoods standing or growing in or upon the premises or any part thereof, and the ground and soil of the same woods and underwoods; and also all those lands called Provender Lands in Shelton aforesaid, for the yearly rent, which is paid 3s. 4d., and the reversion of the same land last mentioned, together with the said yearly rent of 3s. 4d. paid for the same. To have and to hold all and singular the premises, with the appurtenances, to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their successors for ever as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty only in free soccage and not in chief. Yielding and paying, therefore, yearly to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majestie, her heirs and successors, the yearly rent of £10 12s. 3d. of lawful money of England, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, to the hands of the Receiver-General of the said county of Salop, for the time being. And if it fortune the said yearly rent, or any part thereof to be behind, and unpaid by the space of six months next after the said feast on which the same ought to be paid, that then and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawful to and for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, into the said Rectory, and all other the premises to enter, and the same to have again and retain until all and every the arrears of the said yearly rent be fully satisfied, contented, and paid to

our said Sovereign Lady, her heirs and successors. And the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, in consideration of the premises, for them and their successors, do covenant and grant to and with our said Sovereign Lady, her heirs and successors, by these presents, that they shall and will, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the Archdeacon of Salop, for Synodals and Procurations, the sum of £1 8s. 2d. yearly, which is going out of the Church of Chirbury, and of the same shall discharge and save harmless our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors. And also shall well and truly content and pay a yearly and perpetual pension or stipend of £9 6s. 8d. to the Vicar of Chirbury, and his successors, due to the said Vicar and his successors, by a composition real out of the said Parish Church of Chirbury; and also a yearly and perpetual pension to the Bishop of Hereford and his successors, of £1 15s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yearly, wherewith the said Rectory hath been charged; and of the said annuities and pensions, and of every part and parcel thereof, shall acquit and discharge and save harmless our said Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, from time to time, during so long time as the same shall be due to be paid. And further the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, for them and their successors, do covenant and grant to and with our said Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, that now is, her heirs and successors, that from the end and expiration or determination of the said lease or grant of the said Parsonage or Rectory of Chirbury, made to the said William Bilmore, they, and every of them, shall and will employ of the profits of the said Parsonage towards the maintenance of Divine Service to be had in the Chapel of Cliffe, in the said County of Salop, 5 pounds of lawful money of England. And other 5 pounds of like lawful money of England shall likewise employ and bestow for the maintenance of Divine Service in the Chapel of Astley in the County of Salop. And also the said Bailiffs and their successors shall and will discharge and save harmless our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, of and from the yearly stipend of £13 6s. 8d., paid yearly to the Vicar of St. Mary's, in the County of Salop. And also of and from the yearly stipend of £6 13s. 4d. assigned to the maintenance of a Priest in the said Parish Church of St. Mary's. And further, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, for them and their successors, do covenant and grant to and with our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, that they and their successors shall and will employ and bestow for the better maintenance of the

Free Grammar School within the Town of Salop founded by the late King Edward the Sixth, all the residues of the revenues and profits of the said Rectory and other the premises which shall remain over, and besides so much as shall satisfy the rent reserved by these presents, and other the payments before covenanted to be made, according to such Orders and Constitutions as shall be taken in that behalf by Thomas Ashton, Clerk, now Schoolmaster of the said Grammar School. And if he die before any Orders or Constitutions be made by him in that behalf, then, according to such Orders and Constitutions as shall be taken therein by the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and the Dean of Litchfield, for the time being, in that behalf. And that they, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their successors, shall likewise stand to perform and fulfill such rules, orders, and constitutions as shall be taken by the said Thomas Ashton, Clerk, touching the placing and ordering of such as shall serve in the Ministry in the Parish of St. Mary's, and for and concerning the ordering and employment of the stipend and salary to be paid and bestowed upon such as shall serve the Ministry in the same Church. And if the said Thomas Ashton do die before any orders and constitutions made in that behalf, then, according to such rules, orders, and constitutions as shall be taken therein by the said Bishop and Dean for the time being. Provided always, that if the said Bailiffs and Burgesses do not well and truly accomplish the covenants and intents in these presents expressed That then it shall and may be lawful to and for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, into all and singular the premises to enter, and the same to have and receive and retain, until the covenants and intents aforesaid shall be duly satisfied, performed, supplied, or accomplished, for that express mention of the premises, or of any of them, or of any other gift or grant made by Us or our Progenitors to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Salop, or any of them, before this time made in these presents, is not made in any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation, or Restraint to the contrary thereof had made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof to the one part of this indenture remaining with the said Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Salop, our Sovereign Lady the Queen hath caused her Great Seal of England to be put. And to the other part of this Indenture remaining with our said Sovereign

Lady the Queen, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses have put their Common Seal the day and year first above-written."

This grant, as may be seen, provided for the advancement of the School, and the maintenance of divine service at Cliffe and Astley, the reversion of the rectory and of the advowson of the vicarage of Chirbury, late belonging to the dissolved Priory there, with all tithe of corn and hay in Wilmington, Wooderton, Stockton, Chirbury, Winsbury, Dudston, Walcote, Hockleton, Priest Weston, Marington, Tymbredth, Rorington;* and of the tithes of corn, hay and grain of the town and fields of Albrighton [£1 13s. 4d.], the small tithes in Castle Foregate [8s.], tithe of wool and lamb and all other tithes belonging to the late College of St. Mary lately held by Richard Mytton [£5 2s.], parcels of land belonging to the late deanery in Astley [11s. 3d.], and Sansaw [8s.], profits of the spiritual jurisdiction of St. Mary's College [£1 6s. 8d.], and profits of the Easter Book‡ [£2 5s. 11½d.], all the seven last particulars having belonged to St. Mary's.

The Queen's Grant then adds, without any notice that they had been granted before, the tithes which had belonged to St. Chad's, and were included in her brother's Charter, also those lands called Provender Lands in Shelton, probably prebendal lands [3s. 4d.] In return the Corporation engages to pay the Crown a rent of £10 12s. 3d., and to discharge the synodals and procurations for Chirbury, providing a pension for the bishop, the salaries of the vicars of Chirbury and St. Mary, and the curates of Clive and Astley, and paying all the residue for the better maintenance of the School, according to such orders as shall be made by Mr. Ashton (or, in case of his previous death, by the Bishop and Dean of Lichfield), and likewise to fulfil such orders as he shall make concerning the duties and offices and salary of such as shall serve in the ministry of St. Mary.

In soliciting an increase of revenue Mr. Ashton served no interest of his own. He had ceased to have any official connexion with the School in 1568, having then resigned the office of Head-master, in order to undertake at the

* This rectory and tithes had been leased by Henry VIII to William Snowball, one of his household, 24th March, 1536-7, for 21 years, and by Edward VI to William Bilmore, gent, April 1st, 1551, for 21 years more from the expiration or surrender of the former lease.

† The sums within brackets are the reserved rents in Queen Elizabeth's lease to Kelton.

‡ It could scarcely be credited, if the proofs were not innumerable, that any statesman should put up to sale the contributions of parishioners to their parish priest. This *Easter Book* was what is now called Easter Offerings.

request of Walter, Earl of Essex, the superintendence of his household at Chartley, and the education of his infant son during his own compulsory absence in Ireland.

He also seems to have been employed in some concerns of a more public description, the nature of which does not appear. In a letter to the Bailiffs, Oct. 27th, 1573, written from Chartley, and expressing his desire to be discharged from any further care about the School, he says, "My Lord's affairs, and my Lady's case is such that I cannot satisfy your request with my presence," and adds that "he was entangled and tyed now by the Prince more streightly." By "Prince," in the language of that day was intended the Queen.

The formation of the Ordinances, however, took up a long time, and obliged him to address the successive Bailiffs in repeated letters, minutes of which are still remaining. And the first dispute between them arose upon the subject of employing a part of the surplus revenue, the whole of which was, by both Charters, to be confined to the Schools, in redeeming tolls, and relieving of poor artificers. The proposal for thus diverting the funds to purposes foreign from their original design proceeded, not, as might have been expected, from the Corporation, but from Mr. Ashton himself, and was so strenuously opposed by the Municipal body, that he was obliged to acquiesce in the appropriation of the whole to the service of education. For this there was every need. No extensive correction of inveterate abuses ever yet took place without the production of much countervailing evil; and even the Reformation of religion, indispensable and important as it was, brought with it the excitement of many malignant passions, scandalous rapacity, and, for the time, a signal declension of learning. While Abbeys stood and Bishops enjoyed unmutilated their princely revenues, many poor scholars were kept at the Universities by their means. The laity, too, were not wanting in this species of liberality; but the Dissolution cut it all up by the roots, and Latimer, a witness in this case above all exception, complains in his first sermon before King Edward, that "Universities do wonderously decay already;" and in another, that whereas "in times past when any rich man died in London they were wont to help the poore scholers of the Universities with exhibition, now charitie is waxen colde, and none helpeth the scholer;" and one would almost imagine that Mr. Ashton's proposal just mentioned was a mere feint to ensure

a maintenance for the promotion of letters, for, upon the objections being stated by the Corporation, he replies at once (Feb. 20th, 1573) : “I reserve the surplusage to have provision made in either University for such your children as shall come out of the School thither. For you see now how the poor are forced to give over their learning and study, for that they can have no place in neither University in any College.”

The following is the full letter, and is peculiarly interesting giving as it does much information as to the early difficulties of the School :—

“To the right Worshipful the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Town of Shrewsbury. Feb. 20th, 1573.

“Where your Worships hath requested me to alter the Orders for the Assistant and to place a second Schoolmaster who may have yearly for these Six Years Sixteen Pounds, without Respect of a dead Stock for the School, the use whereof the poor Artificers of the Town should have had, I have agreed to your request, and as time will serve have satisfied the same. If you like of it you may engross it and annex it to the former Schedules. If you mislike it, correct as you think good. I will set my hand unto it as most of you shall agree thereupon. My life is short and therefore I would it were done out of Hand. Yet as my Duty requireth I will give you some Reason of my doing. Seeing your minds be to have the School’s Money to serve only the School’s use (Howsoever pity moved me to apply it otherwise) I have now done the same, yet reserving a Surplusage still, first, to the use of the School to be first served; after, as it will appear by the Orders. I reserve the Surplusage to this end, to have provision made in either University for such your Children as shall come out of the same School thither: for you see now how the poor are forced to give over their Learning and Study, for that they can have no place in neither University, in any College, in Default neither the Shire nor the School aforetime hath made provision therefore. Seeing then you will have all applied to the School use, I agree thereto and have made Surplusage first, to serve that use, neither have disannulled the Orders in the Schedules before (that only excepted of the Assistant), but reserved them to the time when the Schoolmasters are all first discharged. My reason I make or would make so large a Surplusage is this. I think all that may arise of the School’s Rent is too much to go to the Salaries of the three

Schoolmasters, and the Reparations of the School, for if one Schoolmaster have in the end £40, another £20, the third £10, I think no School in England hath a Salary exceeding this. And seeing we exceed others, Let us know when we be well. The principal care then is to make provision for those which shall go out of this School, for their further Learning and Study, and if the Town be benefited by the School, should not the children rejoice to help their Fathers? And now for the dead Stock of the School of £200 this is my reason. You know that the School is old and inclining to Ruin, also casualty of Fire may happen. The Stock is ever ready without hindering the Town to build a new School. Yet this was not only my reason, which now I will declare unto you. I have considered many times with myself in what an Evil Place the School doth stand in, as also for that they cannot have access thither but that it must be by the Prisoners, whereby great Inconvenience cometh. My meaning therefore was in time to have bought that plot of ground S^r Andrew Corbett hath on the other side of the Street, and to have builded a fair School there with the dead Stock of the School, and to have had a Door through the Town Walls, and Stairs or Steps with great Stones down to Severn, &c.

“ THOMAS ASHETON.”*

From the concluding part of the letter it will be seen that Mr. Ashton was dissatisfied with the situation of the School on account of its vicinity to the County Gaol, and wished to erect a new building apparently on the opposite piece of ground at the east end of where St. Nicholas's Chapel stood. This design was never executed and the School continued to be annoyed by the neighbourhood of the Gaol, indeed in this respect the School was very unfortunate. The County Gaol was built just below the School buildings between the two Castle Gates, whilst the Town Bridewell was the upper Castle Gate which stood at right angles to the School Chapel across the street.

This was also called the Burgess Gate, and the following extracts from our M.S. History will be of interest:—

“ 1579-80.—This yeare and the same moonthe the Castell Gate in Shrewsberie to saye the Burgis Gate there was new repayrd wth stoane

* Printed in the Report of the Commissioners on Public Schools.

woorcke verey bewtyfull, to saye, the froont therof towards the towne wth the queenes m^{ts} armes and the townes armes."

"1588-9.—This yeare, and the 22nd of Januarii being Wensday, and in the night the prisoners of the Castell geole in Shreusburie foande meanes to unfasten their boltes and lynckes and were at libertie in the prison who had pullyd downe sertene stone of the wall towards the scoole house."

This attempt at escape was futile inasmuch as the height of the School Grounds were considerably more than the cells.

Singular to relate when a new County Gaol was built in 1705, a site contiguous to the Schools was again chosen, and the Gaol was a source of constant annoyance until the present one, which was commenced in 1787 and finished in 1793, was completed.

We can only measure the amount of annoyance that the Gaol caused Mr. Ashton if we remember what kind of buildings were used for prisons, and how these were conducted before the days of Howard. There were open railings in front through which every one could be seen, and the youths of a city found endless diversion in badgering the inmates. Constables were few and very far between, and literally hardly more efficient than the watch that waited on Dogberry. Besides which, the amusement that prisoners afforded a rising generation was supposed to have an elevating influence, and to deter them from evil ways. We can well understand how a scholar and a refined gentleman regarded the proximity of a prison.

From a subsequent letter it appears that he was much displeased at the apathy displayed by the Corporation respecting the final settlement of the revenue, and suspected that some interested individuals were endeavouring to appropriate it to their own emolument. "Before God," says he, "if you look not better to it, I will alter all anew. My credit is not so much lost, but, if it be thought I have done what I can, and by law am barred to go any further, and, by that is done, some holes be espied to creep in at, to make a spoil, I will work upon my credit what I can to prevent it, whatsoever it cost me. It shall but make me take such livings which now are offered, to bear the charges thereof, and to give them over when I have done." In 1576 he repeats his complaints of the delay in engrossing the

ordinances. “I know not what meaning may be in some to the overthrow of the School thereby: but this I promise, before it shall be any longer deferred, seeing the thing now stands as undone, I will take a new course, both to defeat the purpose of those ill-meaners, and establish the thing more surely for learning, though less beneficial for the town hereafter.” This was the 10th of May, on the 22nd of the same month he writes in a different tone; “having found their rediness to work all to the best,” and promises, in the following month to come down, after he “had spoke once again with her Majesty.” An expression proving the access which he enjoyed to the royal presence.

A letter from Mr. Ashton to the Bailiffs after the completion of the Ordinances may with propriety be introduced in this place. It evinces the pious and humble character of the man, and proves that he did not obtrude any regulations of his own, but took the best advice that was to be had upon the occasion.

“ Right Worshipfull, when that chardge of yo^r schole yo^u trusted me wthhall, I upon iust consideracon, forced wth sykenes, comitted the same againe, to be perfected, to worshipfull wise learned discrete personages, whose credytt and iudgement might both wynne to the mater more maiestie and p’cure yt more credit then yt ever could have had by myne owne private doing: and perusing ther travailes therein fynd yt so substanciallie gone throughe wthhall, that I have iust cause geaven me to lyke and allowe of the same. I do both signifie unto yo^u my good lykyng of ther labours and also most earnestlie do wische yo^u to consent to the same, that the thing wth all speede may have his perfection. And thinke and persuade y^r selffe this that yt was the good providence of God w^{ch} maide yo^u committ the credit of such a mater to a weake person at the furst, whos purposed power shuld geave streinght to the same at the last. And so lastlie I leave yo^u ever to be gyded wth God’s most holie spritt in all yo^r affaires, that all faction sett apart, yo^u loke wth a syngle eye to yo^r gou’rment, that, God’s wrathe pacified, yo^u may enioye the fruites of blessed concorde wth great contentacion of mynd in this world; and the participacon of immortalitie promised in an other world for which I continew dailie praing wth all fervencye of spirit vnto death, that God may geave yo^u the spirit of wisdome in all knowledge of him selffe, and

lighthen the eyes of yo^r mynd to see the hope yo^u are called vnto, and to see the exceedingyng riches of the inheritance provided for the sancts. ffare you well, fro' kerston (or Euston) the xv of May, 1577.

Yo^{rs} as ever,

THOMAS ASHETON."

To the right worshipfull Mr. John Dawes
and Mr. Richard Owen, Balieffes of
Shroisburye, to the Aldermen and comon
Consell of the same.

Endorsed in a different hand :—

I pray you good
Baylifs kepe this
well and safe yt of weight.

The Ordinances were accepted by the Corporation by an indenture tripartite of 11th Feb., 20 Eliz., 1577-8, between the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield of the first part, the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of the second, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. Ashton late head-master and Thomas Lawrence their head-master, of the third. They were to be read publicly in the Town Hall yearly on the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession.

They were repealed by Act of Parliament in 1798, but it is thought desirable to print the heads of each as extracted from the *Black Book* of St. John's College, pub. by Professor Mayor in his *Baker's History* of that College, p. 407, 409.

There is no certain guage for arriving at the comparative value of money in the present day and when the Ordinances were issued, but £40 certainly seems a liberal sum if we consider that the revenues of Haughmond Abbey at the time of the dissolution were only £294 when Thomas Corvesor, the last Abbot surrendered with his ten canons; and the great possessions of Wenlock were only estimated at a little over £400 a-year. The retiring allowance of an Abbot was generally such a sum as the schoolmaster received if he surrendered his dignities and estates with becoming grace, and we see that the incumbent of St. Mary's Church in Shrewsbury only received half as much.

SCHOOL ORDINANCES.

1. After the expiration of the lease of Chirbury rectory, there shall be three masters in the School; the principal with a salary of £40; the second with a salary of £30; the third with a salary of £20.
2. There shall be 'an accidentis schoole' for young beginners, kept under or near the grammar school, the teacher of which shall receive £10. These salaries may be diminished, if the revenues are insufficient.
3. A bailiff to receive the rents at a stipend of £4; David Longdon to be the first bailiff, and to give a bond of £300 to the town.
4. On Nov. 16 the bailiff shall give in his accounts before the town bailiffs and the head master in the town exchequer, and the town clerk shall register the account in a book kept for ever in the exchequer for that purpose alone, and the master shall give an account of the money received by him for the scholars' admittance; this account also to be registered by the town clerk, who shall receive 20s. for his pains.
5. Nov. 17 in the afternoon the statutes and accounts shall be read by the town clerk before the bailiffs, aldermen and common council, and the bailiffs shall have 20s. allowed them 'towards a Bankett vpon the schooles charges, callinge sutche vnto theme as they thinke good.'
6. The surplusage of the revenues shall be kept in a chest in the town exchequer, as 'the stocke remenant for the said free grammer schoole.'
7. The chest to have four locks; the 4 keys to be kept, one by the bailiffs, one by the senior alderman, one by the schoolmaster, one by the senior common councilman.
8. Out of the stock remenant shall be defrayed the charges for repairs of the school and master's lodging, all travelling and law expenses and other necessary expenses allowed by the bailiffs and schoolmaster, the whole amount to be taken at one time out of the stock remenant not to exceed £10, without the consent of S. John's college.
9. The stock remenant first to go to make sufficient buildings for the two masters within the court of the school; the lodgings under the school where Mr. Atkys now dwelleth to belong to the third master for ever; the master of the 'accidens' school to have one of the chambers under the school, unless he will provide for himself otherwise. Afterwards there shall be built 'a library and gallerie for the said schoole, furnished with all manner of books, mappes, spheres, instruments of Astronomye and all other things apperteyninge to learninge, which may be eyther geven to the schoole or procured with the schoole money.'
10. A sum not exceeding £5 yearly shall be delivered for repairs to the collector of the school rents, at the discretion of the schoolmaster and town bailiffs; the collector to render an account at the next audit.
11. After the above buildings are completed, a house shall be provided within the county for the masters and scholars to resort to in time of plague; and any master refusing to teach there, shall be debarred of his wages for the time of his absence.

12. After these buildings are completed, when the stock shall amount to £100 or more land shall be bought sufficient for founding 2 fellowships and 2 scholarships in St. John's College, for scholars from the school, at the rate of 12d. a week for every scholarship, 2s. for every fellowship, with preference (1) to natives of Shrewsbury, or (2) of its suburbs and the Abbey Foregate, being legitimate sons of burgesses if they shall be found meet, (3) to boys born within the franchises of Shrewsbury, (4) to natives of Chirbury, (5) to natives of the county of Salop. The scholars to be elected by the college, and to bring letters from the bailiffs and head master, certifying that they are sons of burgesses or otherwise qualified. 'The godliest, poorest and best learned' to be preferred.

13. After the above foundation is completed, the stock remanent to be employed for the foundation of scholarships and fellowships in either university, as the bailiffs and master shall think good.

14. The bailiffs, with the assent of the master, shall grant leases to such as will pay the highest rent; the counterpayne of the indentures bearing the master's seal and signature as well as the town seal; no lease to be for a longer term than 21 years to begin from the day of the lease or from the expiration of the lease then in being, such expiration being not more than one year from the day of the lease.

15. Every lease to contain a clause of re-entry for non-payment of rent; rents to be reserved within 20 days of the times appointed for the payment thereof; every lease to be bound with sufficient sureties, as to the bailiffs and schoolmaster, or to any two of them, of whom the schoolmaster to be one, shall appear convenient with the advice of learned counsel.

16. The bailiffs shall yearly, upon taking their oaths for the discharge of their office, take an oath for the true execution of these ordinances respecting leases and expenditure, at which time the schoolmaster shall be always present, unless hindered by sickness or other urgent cause.

17. The curate of S. Mary's shall be such a fit man as hath been brought up in the school and a graduate, being a burgess' son, or in default, a native of Chirbury, or in default any of like sufficiency; the election to rest with the bailiffs and schoolmaster. Curate's stipend £20. The schoolmaster to 'be sworne to graunte his voice frelie to hym that he thinketh moste worthye withoute eyther rewarde, briberie or other covine fraude or deceit whatsoeuer.'

18. The curate not to be absent more than one month in the year, except on account of sickness or urgent business which the bailiffs and master shall think cause sufficient of his absence; he shall provide a sufficient deputy at such times.

19. The curate shall not be a common gamester or haunter of taverns or ale houses or other suspect houses, nor shall he be of any other known vice.

20. For non-residence the curate shall be expelled forthwith by the bailiffs and master; for any other fault after three admonitions. The same rules to be observed in regard to the vicar of Chirbury, to which place a native shall always be preferred.

21. These ordinances to be interpreted by the recorder of the town, Tho. Ashton during his life, and two lawyers nominated by the bailiffs and master.

To these Ordinances are appended others called Bailiff's Ordinances which contain much of interest, giving a close insight into the internal management of the School, and quaint particulars of School life.

B A I L I F F ' S O R D I N A N C E S .

1. 'No schoolmaster shall kepe any alehouses, tavernes or houses of gamenings or other vnthriftnes or evell rule.'
2. On the death or departure of a master, his wife and family shall depart quietly within a quarter of a year.
3. The master at his election shall be M.A. of two years' standing at least, 'well able to make a latten vearse and learned in the greke tongue.'
4. The second master shall be M.A. and 'well able' [as above].
5. The third master shall be B.A. at least, and 'well able to make a latten verse, and of sutche sufficient learninge as that place requyreth.'
6. The masters 'shall not be common gamesters, nor common haunters of tavernes or alehouses or other suspect houses or places of evell rule or of other knowne vice at the tyme they be elected...nor at any other tyme after, neither shall they or any of theme durante the time they or any of them...shall supplie that place...take the charge or Cure of preachinge or mynisterie in the Churche, neither practise phisick or any other arte or profession whereby his service in the schoole shoulde be hindered.'
7. When a mastership is vacant, the remaining master shall give notice of the vacancy to the bailiffs, who with the advice of the bp. of Lichfield have the appointment by letters patent of Edw. VI. Within 20 days after receipt of such notice the bailiffs shall advertise S. John's College of the avoidance, requesting the college to elect and send to them an able meet and apt man, with a testimony to his conversation sealed with the college seal: The college to elect (1) natives of Shrewsbury, legitimate sons of burgesses and bred in the school; (2) legitimate sons of burgesses born within the liberties of the town or in the Abbey foregate and bred in the school; or (3) natives of the county, bred in the school, with a preference to natives of Chirbury; or (4) natives of any other county, with a preference to scholars of the school, 'yf any sutche be thoughte worthie of the place.'
8. The master newly elected to be sworn by the bp. of Lichfield to the statutes of the realm in that case provided, and to bring to the bailiffs a testimony under the Bishop's seal; then the bailiffs, if they think well of him, shall allow him; if for reasonable cause they mislike him, they shall certify the cause of their dislike to the college, which shall proceed to a new election.

9. Every master before his admission shall take an oath before the bailiffs in the town exchequer. The head-master shall swear to keep a true register of all scholars admitted and make a just account of the audit of all sums received for their entrance; he shall also swear that when any lease is to be set, he will give his voice to such as will give most yearly rent, without favour or fraud.

10. The 2nd and 3rd masters shall swear not to detain any part of the entrance money, nor to admit or expel any scholar without the head-master's consent.

11. All the masters shall swear not to 'proloyne, steall, convey, carrie awaie, geve, lende or by any meanes defraude or spoil the said schoole or any the buyldings belonginge to the same of any thinge whatsoeuer they there shall haue founde or after was boughte with the schoolemoney.'

12. Every master at his admittance shall deliver into the town exchequer an inventory of what he finds in his lodging; another inventory shall be delivered at his death or departure of all that has been bought in his time; the town-clerk shall enter these inventories in his register book, which shall be viewed by the bailiffs at every admission.

13. The master elected and admitted shall be 'placed in rowme' by the bailiffs, before whom he shall make a Latin oration; one of the best scholars shall welcome him with a congratulatory Latin oration, promising obedience on behalf of the school. The master shall answer in English, that all the audience may understand. 'The which done, Mr. Bayliffs shall then in the schoole drinke to the newe scholemaster, and the scholemaster to the former scholemasters and schollers, and this to be done vpon the schooles charges, wherevnto shall be allowed 20s.'

14. The masters not to be displaced 'vpon lighte surmyse or malicious quarrelings,' but 'vpon some lewde behavioure, some wicked and foule cryme, as breatche of some of these ordres worthie of suche displacinge namelie in the wilfull breakinge of the true meaninge of these ordinances,...or for often or wilfull absence frome schoole in the tyme of teachinge, or if they be common gamesters, common haunters of taverns or Alehouses, or other suspect houses or places of yll rule, wilfull periurie or other odious cryme and then to be displaced furthwith.' For smaller offences to be admonished twice by the bailiffs, and once by the bishop; if no amendment follows, then to be displaced by the bailiffs.

15. Any master 'infected with any lothesome, horrible or contagious disease' to be removed by the bailiffs and some charitable relief to be extended to him out of the school revenues.

16. Any master unable to serve 'by great age, sicknes or imbecilitie' shall, during his incapacity, give half his wages to a substitute, who shall serve in the lowest room or lower rooms. In such case the masters 'that are in healthe shall beare and tolerate with suche infirmytie, beinge no lothesome, horrible or contagious disease, for one twelvemonth next after withoute defalcation of wages to the parson or parsons so visited with sicknes, for that the same scholemaster or scholemasters with helpe of his or their schollers maie take so muche the more paynes.'

17. On a vacancy the second master shall by the bailiffs with the Bishop's consent be admitted to the head-master's place, if he has served two years at least, and proved his learning, zeal, conversation and diligence to be equal to the discharge of the office ; in like manner the 3rd master shall succeed to the 2nd master's place, if he be M.A., and have served two years, and shall be thought worthy by the head-master and bailiffs. Notice to be given to S. John's college of the room vacant after such promotions.

18. From the Purification to All Saints the scholars shall come to school at 6 A.M. and from All Saints to the Purification at 7, at the ringing of the school bell, 'and no candle shalbe vsed in the said schoole for bredinge diseases and daunger and perill otherwise.'

19. The scholars shall ever dine at 11 of the clock, ' which clock shalbe prepared hereafter of the Schoolemoney.' Afternoon school shall begin at a quarter before 1 at the ringing of the bell ; the departure at night in winter shall be at half-past 4, 'yf daylichte will serve therevnto,' in summer at half past 5.

20. 'Praiers now vsuallie hadd in the said schoole shalbe songne and said everie morninge devoutlie vpon their knees ymediatlie after the schoole Bell dothe cease ringinge, and likewise before they departe frome schoole in the eveninge.'

21. 'Everie thursdaie the Schollers of the first forme before they goo to plaie, shall for exercise declame and plaie one acte of a comedie, and everie Satterdaie versifie, and against mondaie morninge ensuinge geue vpp their themes or epistles, and all other exercises of writinge or speakinge shalbe used in latten.'

22. 'Item the Schollers shall plaie vpon thursdayes onles there be a holidaie in the weke, and no daie els but the thursdayes onles it be at the earnest request and great entreatie of some man of honour or of great worshipp, creditt or authoritie, and that by the consent of the Bailiffs for the tyme beinge first hadd and obteyned.'

23. 'Item the schollers plaie shalbe shootinge in the longe bowe and chesse plaie and no other games unless it be runninge, wrastlinge, or leapinge, and no game to be aboue one penye or matche aboue foure pence, and lastly that they vse no bettinge openlie or covertlie, but when it is founde either the scholler so offendinge to be severelie punyshed or expulsed for ever.'

24. 'Item that no scholler shall be admitted into the free grammer schoole before he can write his own name with his owne hande, and before he can reade Englishe perfectlie and haue his accidentis without the booke, and can geve any case of any nombre of a noune substantive or adjective and any parson of any nombre of a verbe active and passive, and can make a latten by any of the concordes, the latten wordes beinge first geven him.'

25. 'Item everie scholler shall paie for his admisson viz. a lordes sonne 10s., a knights sonne 6s. 8d., a sonne and heir apparent of a gent. 3s. 4d. and for every other of their sonnes 2s. 6d., any vnder those degrees abouesaid and borne without the countie of Salope 2s., and any vnder those degrees and borne within the countie of Salope 12d., everie Burges sonne inhabitinge in the towne or in the liberties thereof or of thabbey foryat, yf he be of abilitie 4d. The sonne of everie other parson there inhabitinge 8d.'

26. 'The schoolmaster to be sworn to bestow the entrance money upon the school buildings and master's lodgings and to give an account at the yearly audit.'

27. ‘Item for the due ordre of all the said schollers there comminge to churche and reverent servinge of God, it is ordeyned, that euerie parent or householder within the towne or suburbes, tablinge any scholler or schollers, shall cause and see all suche their children or tablers to resorte to their parishe churche everie sondae and holiday to heare divine service at morning and eveninge praier, and to the intent, that they maie the better quietlie and reverentlie behauie them selves there, the schoolemaster shall appoynte seuerall monitors for everie churche to note as well their absence as mysbehavioure in any thinge, but where there is a sermon in any other churche, they shall all resorte thither to the hearinge thereof.’

28. ‘Item the schollers shall not absent theme selues vntill suche tyme before the feast of Christmas Easter and Whitsontide as the schoole shall break vpp withoute an vrgent cause, and then licence also first obteyned of euerie of the schoolemasters.’

29. ‘Item yf any scholler after he hathe libertie at the breakinge vpp of the schoole before any of the said feasts of Christmas, Easter or Whitsontide departe frome schoole, or beinge licenced at any other tyme by everie of the said Schoolemasters, shall not returne again within the space of one hole weke after the tymes aforesaid of teachinge shalbe begonne agayne, or within the space of one hole weeke after his licence expired, That then everie suche scholler to be reiecte and received no more into the saide schoole, onles it be proved before the head schoolemaster and seconde schoolemaster that sicknes or other vrgent cause hathe letted him, or els beene further licensed by everie of the said schoolemasters for a longer time or els paie for his admyssion as at the first.’

30. ‘Item yf any scholler, after he is admytted, be wilfull or obstinate concerninge any ordre touchinge the saide schoole, then in sutche case everie sutche scholler shalbe expulsed, and not received againe onles his frendes will vndertake to the cheife and seconde Schoolemaster for his obedience and good abearinge in all things, And also then to paie for his admyssion againe, as he paied at his first entrie, And yf after he fall to his former vnruleines or disorder, then to be expulsed for ever.’

31. ‘Item the Second Schoolemaster shall come to the schoole everie morninge for the space of one weke before the bell cease, to thintent to see the schollers singe and saie the nowe vsuall praiers there reverentlie vpon their knees, the which praier beinge ended, he shall orderlie call the Rolles for absents of the hole schoole, and punyshe them for negligence accordinge to his discretion and their deserts, and likewise the thirde schoolemaster for the space of one other weke next followinge’ and so on week and week about, ‘and the like order shall they observe at the ringinge of the Bell in the Afternoone for ever while they are schoolemasters there, onles he or they be visited with sicknes, and then the head schoolemaster to supply that wante, and he that ringeth the schoole-bell shall have for his paynes 20s. yearlie to ringe it one quarter of an houre at the houres before appointed for the schollers cominge to the schoole.

32. ‘Item he of those twoo Schoolmasters whose dutie or turne it is that weke to call the rolles and punyshe absents shall within the space of one quarter of an houre after his commynge geve notice to his fellowe schoole-master by the tollinge of a bell provided for that

purpose, to come to schoole, at the which tollinge the said schoolemaster shall allwaies come to schoole in the morninge and afternoone, onles he be visited with sicknes, and then in suche necessitie the head schoolemaster shall supplie that wante.'

33. 'Item the head schoolemaster shall ever comme to the schoole within the space of one houre after the ringing of the schollers bell.'

34. 'Item there shalbe redd in the said schoole for prose in latten Tullie, Cæsar his Comentaries, Salust and Livie, also two little books of Dialogues, drawen oute of Tulleys Offices and Lodovicus Viues by Mr. Thomas Ashton sometyme cheife schoolemaster of the said schoole; for verse, Virgill, Horace, Ovid and Terence; for greke the greke grammer of Cleonarde, the greke testament, Isocrates ad Demonicum or Xenophon his Cyrus; and these Authors or some of theme mentioned in the table for manner of teachinge to be redd in the schoole, accordinge the head-schoolmaster his discretion and choise, as shal seeme best for the childrens capacyties.'

35. 'Item the Schoolemasters shall breake vpp schoole six daies before the feast of Christmas, and three daies before the feast of Easter, and vpon Whitsonseven and not otherwise.'

36. 'Item the schoole-masters shall begyn to teache after the feast of Christmas vpon the next worke daie after the Twelveth daie, and after Easter vpon the mondaie next after lowesondaie, and after Whitsontide vpon mondaie after Trynytie sondaie.'

37. 'Item everie Schoolemster besides the feasts of Christmas, Easter and Whitsontide shall haue for their recreation or other busines, thirtie days of absence in the yeare and no more, whether they will take the same thirtie daies together, or at sondrie tymes makinge the Bayliffs of the said towne or their deputies privie therenvnto, provided alwaie that there be but one furthe at a time onles their vrgent busines be suche as the Bayliffs of the towne for the tyme beinge shall allowe and like well of.'

38. 'Item, yf any necessarie ordynaunce for the further governement of the said schoole be here omytted, that then the said Bayliffs, Burgesses and head Schoolemster and their successors for the tyme beinge shall therein haue due consideration to suche advertisement as shalbe therein hereafter to theme prescribed in writinge by the said Thomas Ashton.'

CHAPTER V.



MYSTERIES OR PASSION PLAYS, AND DEATH OF ASHTON.

BEFORE closing the history of Mr. Ashton's work at Shrewsbury, we should allude to the Mysteries or Passion Plays which he revived with their original splendour.

These Mystery or Passion Plays were no new thing in Shrewsbury, indeed it is probable that from a very early period this town and Chester were noted for their performance.

Mystery Plays are of early origin. Three are yet known that were written in the twelfth century by an Englishman, Hilarius, who lived in France. These plays were enacted at certain festivals in open church, but they consisted principally of dumb show performances. Even to the present day some traces are left. Canada contains by far the most ancient type of France, and mediæval customs that would astonish Paris are familiar in the Province of Quebec. Even yet Scripture plays are acted at the large Jesuit Church and College in Bleury Street, Montreal, and the old uses are ascribed to them. Mystery plays will not be confounded with miracle plays which illustrated the miracles performed by Saints especially those of St. Nicholas. Masks were used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries for mystery plays, and—as has been remarked—these early plays must have borne considerable resemblance to the rude Greek comedy in the days of Thespis. These plays were generally only local, that is to say they were written by some scholar like Mr. Ashton who cared little to see them travel beyond their own locality, but some of them were of wider circulation. Indeed it would not be difficult to point out analogies between the mystery plays that were acted in Chester and Shrewsbury in Elizabeth's time, and French compositions of the period. Many transcripts of these plays remain, and no less than five are preserved

in different parts of England, but they contain many errors and are evidently written by illiterate persons, and to compare them and strike what mathematicians would term a personal equation might hardly be worth the labour. Many of the plays are lost, and indeed if we may judge from those that are preserved, it is not probable that this should cause us much grief. A very short extract from some of the plays which were enacted in Chester and Shrewsbury will show what the character of the performance was.

They were called the Mystery Plays because they were intended to exemplify to the untaught people the mysteries of Scripture, and if we glance over some of the favourite ones, such as the "Histories of Lot and Abraham," the "Play of the Shepherds," the "Slaughter of the Innocents," or "Lazarus," we shall see that a very crude rendering was deemed sufficient. In the play of "Noah," the family of the patriarch seem to have been quite equal to the superintendence of all the arrangements.

Sem. (Shem).

Sir, heare are lions, leopards in,
Horses, mares, oxen and swyne,
Goote and calfe, sheep and kine,
Heare sitting thou may see.

Cam. (Ham).

Camelles, asses, man may finde ;
Bucke and doe, harte and hinde,
And beastes of all manner and kinde
Here be as thinketh we.

Jaffett.

Take heare cattes and dogges too,
Otter and fox, fillie and mare also,
Hares hopping, gile as can go,
Here they call for meate.

Noah's Wife.

And here are beares and wolves sett,
Apes, owles, marmozette,
Weasels, squirelles, and ferette,
Heare they eaten ther meate.

Shem's wife and Ham's then address the audience, and Noah, who has been superintending inside says :—

“ Wife come in, why stands thou there ?
 Thou wert ever frowarde I dare well swear,
 Come in on God’s name—half time it were
 For fear lest that we drowne.”

The sons of Noah then endeavour to persuade her in, but with fine irony the daughters-in-law are silent. The indifference of the outside world to the danger that was imminent is told in “the good Gosipps songe”—

The flood comes flitting in full faste
 On every side that spreads full far ;
 For fear of drowninge I am agaste.
 Goode gossips let us all draw near,
 An let us drinke ere we departe,
 For oft times have we done soe.
 For att a draughte then drinks a quarte,
 And so will I doe ere I goe ;
 Here is a pottel full of Malmsine good and stronge
 It will rejoice both harte and tonge,
 Though noye think us never so long
 Heare we will drinke alike.

Shrewsbury allusions occur in the plays and so also do Chester references, showing that the same dramas were represented in both places. But it is certain that good Mr. Ashton never revised the play called the “Slaughter of the Innocents,” which forms part of a curious collection before me. He would indeed have wished good speed to the second of the three women who form important characters in the play, and who says to the “primus miles”—

“ Be thou so hardye I thee beliee
 To handle my ‘sonne that is so sweete’
 This distaffe, and thy head shall meet
 Or we hense go.”

But his even temper would have been sorely tried to hear the actresses called ‘primus mulier, secundus mulier, and tertius mulier.’ Often the scenery would appear to have been enterprising in character, thus we find among the working expenses of the company the following :

“ Item, payd for mendyng hell mouth ijd. Item, payd for keepyng of fyer at hell mothe iiijd. Item, payd for settynge the world of fyer vd.”

The plays in Shrewsbury were held in a piece of waste ground which lay outside the walls and now called The Quarry. This was planted with forest trees in 1719, and it has since then been used as a place of public resort, and from the noble avenues of limes, and its charming river scenery it has now become one of the most beautiful public parks in the kingdom.

In old days the place was used by the inhabitants for manly sports such as wrestling, tilting, &c., and on the north-west side may even now be traced (although so much of the ground has been built upon), the remains of a rural amphitheatre on which ascending seats were cut in the bank. As Archdeacon Owen writes in his History of Shrewsbury: “On this spot it is probable the Friars of the Augustinian convent entertained the Salopians with those ancient sacred dramas called *Mysteries* or *Whitsun Plays* for which the religious of Coventry and Chester were so celebrated.”

In the School Library is a M.S. “Arms of the Bailiffs of the Town,” beginning 1372, by Robert Owen,* and if this can be relied on, one of these representations was given in Queen Mary’s reign for he writes: “1556.—This yeare the play of St. Julian the Apostate played in the Quarrell. The play called Auct and Magot.”

It was, however, under Mr. Ashton’s superintendence as has been said that the scholars of Shrewsbury School produced the oft repeated spectacle which drew so many visitors to the town.

No complete or correct list can be given of these performances, but the following have been obtained from various sources.

1560-1.—Mr. Aston’s first playe upon “The Passion of Christ.” (If this is correct Mr. Aston undertook this before he became Head-master of the School).

1563-4.—Mr. Aston’s second playe in Shrewsbury.

1565-6.—The play was “Julian the Apostate,” and it is recorded, “Queen Elizabeth made progresse as farre as Coventry intending for Salop to see Mr. Aston’s play, but it was ended.”

* Robert Owen was a gentleman probably of the family at Shrewsbury, Condover and Whitley, and is said to have been “authorized by the Court Marshall of England, a deputy herald of this and severall other adjacent counties.” He died 1632, and his burial in St. Chad’s Register is “Nov. 8.—Robert Owen, gentleman, an Herald at Arms.” In a M.S. in the Bodleian he is styled “deputy to Clarenceux.” Many of the arms are very doubtfully assigned.

1567-8.—It is recorded by some that the greate playe of Mr. Ashton's in Salop was this year. The play was “The Passion of Christ.”

1568-9.—This year a record appears in the M.S. Chronicle of Shrewsbury:

“This yeare at Whytsoontide was a notable stage playe playeed in Shrosberie in a place there callyd the quarrell w^{ch} lastid all the holydayes unto the w^{ch} cam greate numbers of people of noblemen and others the w^{ch} was praysed greatlye and the chyff aucter therof was one Master Astoon beinge the head scoolemaster of the freescoole there a godly and lernyd man who tooke marvelous greate paynes therein.”

That this was an exceptional performance may be gathered from the records of the Corporation, and besides shewing the importance which the municipal authorities attached to them it also indicates the confidence they reposed in the probity of the head master.

“1569.—April, 11th Eliz. Agreed y^t there shall be geven oute of the treasure of towne ye some of £10 towards the maynetenance of the playe at Whitsontide over and above such money a^y shall be levied by all the occupacons of the Towne or anye other that will give anye money towardes the same: and farther y^f that Mr. Ashton shall declare by his honestie that ther shall be wantinge of any money rather than y^t Mr. A., should ther bye be a looser that then y^t money wantinge shall likewis be discharged by y^e towne.”

An additional proof of the excellence of this year's performances is found in the following extract from the Books of the Drapers' Company:—

“Mem. 11th Eliz., 1569. The Company agree that their Bailiffs shall give to Mr. Aston towards setting forth his play at Whitsuntide, £5.”

Of these performances the poet, Thomas Churchyard, a native of Shrewsbury, gives the following description of the Quarry and its rural theatre as he saw them:—

“I had such haste, in hope to be but breefe,
That monuments in Churches were forgot,
And somewhat more, behinde the walles as chiefe
Where plays have been which is most worthie note.
There is a grounde newe made theater wyse,
Both deepe and hye, in goodlie auncient guise;

Where well may sit, ten thousand men at ease—
 And yet the one the other not displease.
 A place belowe, to bayte both bull and beare,
 For players too, great roume and place at wyll.
 And in the same a coke-pit wondrous faire,
 Besides where men may wrestle to theire fill.
 A grounde most apt, and they that sit above
 At once in vewe, all this may see for love ;
 At Aston's playe, who had behelde thys then,
 Might well have seen there twentie thousand men."

One other performance is noted in 1574-5, and the Queen again intended to visit Shrewsbury, but hearing the plague was in the neighbourhood she changed her route and went to Worcester. Our M.S. Chronicle briefly records this in the following words :—

" 1574-5.—This yeare the Queene's M^{tie} went a p'greese towarde Shrosbery, but because of deathe wthin a iiiij myles of the same she cam no further the' Lychefilld."

Incidental allusions are occasionally made to these performances, but after this time they appear to have lost their special interest, as the following extract from the Exch. M.S., 7 James, 1610, shows, where Richard Higgins of Salop, deposes in Chancery that the Dry Quarry ever was used for stage plays by consent of the Bailiffs. This evidence given only 35 years after the last great performance indicates that the antiquated Mysteries had lost their attraction, and the reason was not far to find. The theatre had reached high prosperity, not only by the genius of Shakespeare, but through the writings of Ben Jonson, Dekker, Marlow, Massinger and others. Acting was not only popular at Shrewsbury, but it was made the subject of one of Mr. Ashton's ordinances. Every Thursday the scholars of the highest form before going to their sports were obliged to declaim and play one Act of a Comedy, and in connection with this it is interesting to note that when Dr. Legg's play of "Ricardus Tertius" was performed at St. John's College, Cambridge (1579-80), five of the actors were old Shrewsbury Boys, and two of them, Richard Harries and Abraham Faunce, natives of the town. The latter was a barrister in the Court of the Marches of Wales, and John Meighen, who became Head-master in 1583 was also one of the five.

The concluding scene of Mr. Ashton's useful life may well be related in the homely phrase of our M.S. chronicler :—

“ 1577-8.—This yeare and y^e xxixth daye of August, beinge frydaye, master Asten, that godly father departid this presennt lyffe a lytta besyds Cambridge, who before hys deathe cam to Salop and there prechid famously, and dyd fynyshe and seale up indentures to the full accomplyshme’t and anuitie of cxxli for the sufficient fyndinge of the scoole mast^r there in Salop, w^{ch} he of hys greate suyte before was a travelar to the queenes m^{re} for the augme’tac’on to that anuall porshyon and so fynyshinge all things gyving the sayd towne of Salop a frindly farewell and wthin a fourteen dayes after dyeed.”

There is no need of eloquence to set forth the obligations of every true Salopian to this good man. An extract from a letter of a townsman, Thomas Brown, of Shrewsbury, a draper, given in Owen and Blakeway’s Shrewsbury, v. i. p. 365, will shew better than anything else the high esteem in which he was held whilst he lived :—

“ And also there is one Mr. Ashetone head Scolmaster in Shrewsbury, but nowe callyd away, (I trust by God), for the love he bearithe to the right honorable therle of Essex about his matteres, he cane make the state of Shropsher so well known to yo^r Ma^{tie} as any man that I knowe. He (Mr. Ashton), is a man, God be blesyd for hym, that hathe donne much good in Shropshier. God graunt he may have the like good successe in that honorable man’s affayeres as may be to God’s glory, yo^r Ma^{tie} honore and his, either in abiding ther where he is or ells in retorninge to his natife country. Amen.”

“ If the formation of pious tempers, and the improvement of the intellectual faculties are the greatest benefits, as undoubtedly they are, that can be conferred upon society, he who is the instrument of imparting to youth religious education and sound learning can never fade from grateful recollection ; and may justly assume his place in the foremost rank of those who have benefitted mankind.

“ *Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.*”

CHAPTER VI.

ELECTION OF LAWRENCE.—PAGEANTS.—END OF LAWRENCE'S HEAD-MASTERSHIP,
1568—1582-3.

—o—

N Mr. Ashton's resignation, 1568, Thomas Lawrence, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Second Master under Ashton, and a native, as is believed* of Wem in this county, was appointed Head-master. He had received a part of his education here; having been the fifth boy on the earliest register, 1562. Under his presidency the School flourished greatly, so that it contained in 1581, 360 scholars, and was even quoted as a pattern for other institutions of the like nature. For the chapter of Hereford having petitioned Lord Burleigh in 1582, that they might have a free school erected in that city, add, that it shall "serve as commodiously for the training up of the youth of South Wales, as the School of Shrewsbury doth for the use of North Wales."[†] Though a layman, and as such, church-warden of St. Mary's in 1579, he was by no means indifferent to the purity of the reformed faith: and we have an account, that he, and his colleague Atkys, "uttered their knowledge," Jan. 15th, 1578, at Eyton near Wroxeter, to George Bromley, recorder of Shrewsbury, of certain Papistical superstitions practised by Lady Throgmorton, who received from an outlandish priest, *pardon-beads* and *agnus-deis*, and went to Halliwell on St. Winifred's day by night, and there heard mass in the night-season."[‡]

Under Lawrence, pageants apparently took the place of the Mystery Plays, and in the M.S. quoted before, are several very interesting particulars of such pageants written in the quaint language of the time. It seems that whenever any great man visited Shrewsbury it was customary for two or more of the principal scholars to make orations on his entry to the town to welcome him. Several of these pageants were held in honour of Sir Henry

* Garbet's History of Wem. † Strype's Whitgift, 108. ‡ Ibid, p. 82.

Sidney, Lord President of the Marches. The principal residence of Sir Henry was at Ludlow Castle. He spent large sums of money upon it, and entertained his numerous guests there, with princely magnificence. Although Ludlow was his chief residence, much of the business of the Marches was transacted at Shrewsbury, and the residence where it was transacted still bears the name of the Council House, nearly opposite the School where his illustrious son, Sir Philip, was educated.

“1572-3.—This yeare at the commyng into Shrewsbery of S^r Harry Sydney, Lord Presydent of Wales, from London, there was shott of in a ryaltie 18 chamber peeces at a voyde place und’ the wyld copp, adjioyninge unto Mast^r Sherar’s house, and also a lyttile from the same at the foote of the wyld copp, was an excellent orac’on made unto hym by one of the scollars of the free scoole there.”

“1577.—This yeare and the last day of September, being Tusday, S^r Harry Sydney, Lord Presydent of the Marches of Wales, one of the pryyv councell and deputie of Ireland cam into Shrewsbery from the p’ts of Ireland, and brought wth hym an Irishe Earle, a Lord and the Earles soon and serten other Irishemen beinge enymys to the queenes m^{ti} the w^{ch} he tooche in a skirmyshe in Ireland to hys greate honor, before whom, at hys commy’ge into Salop, was made by one of the free scoole an orac’on, and so brought honorably to Mr. Sherar’s howse, beinge as the’ one of the baylyffs, and the next day after was requested to bancket in the newe repayryd hall, w^{ch} place he gave it a name and namyd it the Chamber of Concorde, and so to be namyd for ev’ and the next daye after, beinge Thursday, departed towards London.”

“1580-1.—This yeare and the xijth daye of February, Sir Harry Sydneye, Lorde President of the Marches of Wales, wth the counsell cam from Ludlowe to this towne of Salop to keape the tearm here, at whose cominge there were ij orac’ons made unto hym by twoe of the free scoole scollars, w^{ch} were Master Needams son and heyre and one of Master Justes Bromles soons standi’g bothe upon a scaffolle made at the condit at the Wyld Coppe, before Mr. Roger Harrys dore, to whom the sayde Lorde gave greate prayse.”

In 1581, a special entertainment was given by the Head-master and the under-masters Barker, Atkys, and Kent, to Sir Henry Sidney on his state visit to Shrewsbury, the particulars of which are thus given.

“ 1581.—This yeare and the xxijth of Aprell, beinge St. Georgys daye, the right honourable S^r Henry Sidney, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, beinge of the prvey counsell and one of the Knights of the most noble ord^r of the garter, keapt S^t Georgs feast in Shreusbery most honorably comm’nge the sayde day from the counsell howse there in hys knightly robbes most valiaunt wth hys gentilme’ before hym and hys knights followinge hym in brave order and after them ye baylyffs and aldermen in theire scarlett gownes, wth the companyes of all occupac’ons in the sayde towne in their best lyvereys and before ev’y wardens of ev’y company their ij stuards before the’ wth white rodds in theire hands w^{ch} devydid ev’ye company followinge in good and seemly ord^r towards St. Chadd’s churche where he was stallid upon the right h’syde of the quyer where he was stallid upon the right hande in the said chansell nere unto the queenes m^{ts} place preparid in the same quyer also wth all the nobilitis armes that were knights of the garter, and passinge and repassinge by the queenes m^{ts} place he dyd as mutche honor as thoughe hir m^{tie} had been present, when he had there ye divine serves songe by note to the glorifieng of God and to the greate honor of the said S^r Henrie, who began hys feast upon the eve and kept open howseho’d for the tyme, it ys to be notyd y^t there was sutche a goodly number of townes men followinge hym to the churche that whe’ he entrid into the churche the lat^r end of the trayne was at my Lords place, or counsell house, w^{ch} ys the iust lengthe of 700 pases at the least.”

“ This yeare and the fyrst daye of Maye, the mast^{rs} of the free scoole in Shrosbery, whose names were Thomas Larrance, John Backer, Richard Atkys and Roger Kennt, made a brave and costly bancket aft^r supper of the same daye to the number of xl dishes, and the mast^r before the’ ev’g scoole presentinge x dyshes wythe a shewer before ev’y scoole p’nowncyng thesse words :—

Larrance 1.—“ Thesse are all of Larance lore
Accompt hys hart above hys store.”

Backer 2.—“ These x are all of Backer’s baunde
Good wyll not welthe nowe to be stande.”

Atkys 3.—“ These x are all in Atkys chardge
His gyffts are smale hys good wyll lardge.”

Kennt 4.—“ Thesse x coom last and are the least
Yett Kennt’s good wyll ys wth the beast.”

These verses followinge were writte’ that heare aft^r followe about the bancketinge dyshes.

“ En mittunt librum libram non mittere possunt
Virgam non vaccam mittere quisq’ potest.”

“ The secounde day of Maye all the scollars of the said free scoole beinge taught by the foresaid foure masters beinge in number ccclx wth theire mast^{rs} before ev’y of them marchinge bravely from the free scoole in battell order wth theire generalls, captens, droomes, troompets and ensings before them throughe the towne towards a lardge fillde callyd the Geye, beinge in the Abbey suburbs of Salop, and there devydinge theire baundes in iiiij parts mett the sayde Lord P’sident, beinge uppon a lusty courser invyroninge hym aboute, and cam to him the generall openinge to his Lordship hys purposse and assembly of hym and the reast the’ he wth the other captens made theire orac’ons howe valiantly they wold feight and defeunde the countrey at w^{ch} the sayde Lord had greate pleasure and mutche rejoysyed gyvyng great prayse to the sayde master fo^r the eloquency thereof.”

“ This yeare and the viijth daye of Maye, Syr Henry Sydney, Lord P’sydent aforesaide, departid from Shrewsbury by wat’ and tooke hys bardge under the Castell Hyll by hys place, and as he passid by the’ were xiiij chamber pe’cs bravely shott of wth a serte’ shott of hargabusheyrs and so passinge amongst not the lengthe of a quarter of a myle of by water there weare placid in an Ilott hard by the water syde serte’ apoyntryd scollars of the free scoole beinge apparelyd all in greene, and greene wyllows uppon theire heade maringely callinge to hym mackinge there lamentable orac’ons sorrowinge hys departure the w^{ch} was doon so pytyfully and of sutche excellency that truly itt made many bothe in the bardge uppon the water as also

people upon land to weepe and my Lorde hym selffe to changde countenance, and because the orac'ons of the sayd nymphes are soomwhat tedious to put them here downe, I thought it beaste to place here the fynyshinge of the later staffe of the last nymph that spacke w^{ch} sange the hole songe wth mus'es playeinge and fynyshyng in this man'."

Part of the orations are inserted as a specimen :—

One boy alone—

O staye the barge, rowe not soe faste,
Rowe not soe faste, oh stay awhile,
O staye and heare the playnnts at last
Of nymphes that harbvr in thyss isle.

Thear woe is greate, greate moane they make
With doleful tunes they doe lament ;
They howle, they crie, theirre leave to taeke,
Their garments greene for woe they rent.

O Seavern, turn thy stremme quite backe,
Alas why doyst thou us anoye,
Wilt thou cause us this Lorde to lacke
Whose presince is our onelie joye ?

But harke, methinks I heare a sounde,
A wofull sounde I playnly heare ;
Some sorrow greate thear hart dothe wound,
Pass on my Lord, to them draw neare.

Four boys appear in green singing—

O woefull wretched tyme, oh doleful day and houre
Lament we may the loss we have, and floods of tears out poure.
Come nymphs of woods and hilles, come help us moane we pray,
The water nymphes our sisters dear, doe take our Lord away,
Bewayle we may our wrongs, revenge we cannot take.
O that the gods would bring him back, our sorrows for to shake.

One alone with musick—

O pinching payne, that gripes my hart, O thrice unhappy wight
O sillie soule, what hap have I to see this woful sighte,
Shall I now leave my lovinge Lord, shall he now from me goe,
Why will he Salop nowe foresake alas why will he so !
Alas my sorrowe doe increase, my hart doth rent in twayne,
For that my Lord doth hence depart, and will not here remayne.

All--

And wyll yor honor needs depart, and most it needs be soe,
 Wold God wee could lyck fyshes swyme that we might wth the goe,
 Or ells wold God this lytell Ile were stretched owt so lardge
 That we one foote might follow ye and wayte upon the bardge,
 But seeinge we cannot swyme, and Ileland's at an ende,
 Safe passage wth a short returne the myghtie God thee sende.

“And soe the bardge departed, the Bayliffes, and serten of the Aldermen, accompanyinge hym by water untill they came to Atcham brydge, and theire they dynyd all together in the bardge upon the water; and after dyner, tacking theire leave, with mourninge countenances, departed.”

This pageant may in the present day appear very ridiculous, but such “showes” as they were called were very popular in those days. It was probably written by Churchyard, who had previously devised some very ingenious ones on the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Bristol in 1574, and in 1578, on the visit of the Queen to Norfolk and Suffolk we are told that his compositions “mighty pleased the Queen.”

Churchyard was recommended by Sir Henry Sydney to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury to prepare suitable pageants on the proposed visit of the Queen in 1574, as the following entry in the Corporation Year’s Account shew:—

“Geven Mr. Churchyard in rewarde, being sent unto us by my Lorde P’sident with letters conc’ninge the cominge of the Queen’s Ma^{tie} to this towne, by the assent of the Aldermen and Counsellors, £3 6s. 8d.

There is little doubt but that the pageant given in honor of Sir Henry Sydney was the one originally intended for the Queen herself on her proposed visit to Shrewsbury, and altered somewhat by other hands, Churchyard being at the time in Edinburgh.

We see in the following entry that the scholars of the “free scole” had some vested right to welcome a distinguished stranger. Crewe’s family lived in Staffordshire, and at their seat, now in ruins, Isaac Walton was often a guest:—

“1582-3.—This yeare and the xjth daye of Marche, beinge Moonday, at nyght the right honorable Lady Mary Sydneye cam to this towne of Salop in

lyr wagon, and toocke lyr lodgynges at my Lord's place there, and the xixth day ensuinge the most valyant Knight, S^r Harry Sydney, lyr husband, beinge Lorde President of the Marches, cam also from Ludlowe to this towne of Salop in honorable maner, and as he passyd in hys wagon by the condit at the Wyld Coppe, were made ij excellent orac'ons by twoe of the free scole scollars whose names were Jerram Wryght and Thomas Crewe, stainge in his waggon to heare the same, the w^{ch} in the ennde he praysyed verey well, and passinge throughe towards hys Ladye wth his troompeter blowynge verey ioyfully to behold and see."

Mr. Lawrence resigned his office, July 19th, 1583, leaving 271 scholars in the three highest schools. The letter in which he conveyed his resignation remains. It is much too long for insertion: in fact it is extremely prolix. Yet parts of it depict so strongly the character of the man, and express so fully the flourishing state of the School, that we cannot pass it over.

"To the right worshipfull Mr. Wyllyam Tenche and Mr. Edwardre Owen,
bayliffes of the Town of Salloppes."

"Right Worshipfull Mr. Bayliffes, these are to gyve your worshippis to understande, that, whearas, I have taken infynite paynes in this my publicke charge, now almoste for the space of full: xv: years, and have brought it, to as greate p'fection, as by my poore Learninge, and symple dyscretion I was able: am nowe at the lenthe soe wearyed with the worke, soe tyred with the toyle, and overwhelmed with the care therof, that I nether can nor wyll any longer space contynue in it. And, therfore, nowe by this my hande writinge, I unburden my selfe of my charge, I resigne it up whollye into your W. hands, in as floureshinge an estate (upon my credytes) as any schole in all Englande. The Revenues are greate and verey well employed: the statutes are good and surelye confyrmed: the buyldings are everywheare well repayred: the schole with scholers is fullye furnisshed: the resorte of straungers unto it is notable, and the p'fytings of the scholers (I prayese God) commendable. Yea, I have within these twelve yeares paste (ut liceat mihi de meipso, aliquantulum gloriavi) throughe the blessinge of God: throughe my toyle in teachinge: and throughe theyr diligence in learninge, sente oute of my schole above an hundred scholers to Cambrydge and Oxfordre, of the

which a greate number at this day (God's name be praysed for it) are as likelye men to prove good members in the churche of God, and worthye instruments in a Christian commonwelthe as any whosoever or whearsoever. Sed jam tandem post tot tantosque exantlatos labores.

Quid pretii sperare licet? quæ dona reporto?

Nil: Nil: nec superest quicquam, quo vivere possum,

Quod superest ævi, si quid superesse volunt dii.

And noe marvell therat, for I served in the place at my firste comynge hyther, six yeares, and receaved for my stypende but twentye markes yearlye, and ever afterwarde I receaved twentye pounds, and noe penny more, untyll the expyracon of the lease of Chyrburye."

Then he goes on to state that some of his friends who are ‘godlye, worshipfull, wyese’ and well learned have persuaded him to take a ‘master of arte’ for a helper, and his reasons for declining to follow their advice.

“I have hytherto (I thanke God for it) had a conscience in my callinge, and ever looked rather at the good successe of my laboures and profette of my scholers, then the greatnes of my stypende or thankfulnes of parents. And therfore I wyll never consent to haue a substitute Neverthelesse (consyderinge howe I founde the schole, and in what case I leave it) yf my successer (whosoever he be) will of his owne good nature francklye give me, or els through yo^r W. p’swasions bestowe upon me, one yeaeres wages at the lest, I p’swade my selfe (good M^r Bayliffes) that I may with a clere and safe conscience take it, yf my cause be wayed eyther with reason, lawe, conscience, or comen honestye. Butt deale in my behalf (good M^r Bayliffes) as seamethe beste to your own selfes. And soe shall I very shortly haue just cause to make true reporte to some of honoure, and others of greate worshippe, eyther of you carefull or unkynde dealinge with me.”

And after more to the like effect he concludes—

“Procede nowe (good M^r B.) conferre (I beseech you) withe Mr. Baker, whoe is learned and wise, a man of greate honestye and sufficient expyrence. A fyt man everye way for yo^r W. to deale withall. Reade over the statuts, send your letters to St. Jhon’s have a care of the schole, it is a

nurserye of learning, an ornament to your towne, and a singular benifyte to the wholl comonwelthe.

“ And thus wisshinge helthe to your worshipps, good sucesse to your schole, and felicitye to your Towne, I here take my leave, trustinge you will bear with the tediousness of my writinge considering the wayghtiness of the cause.

Your worships verey lovinge frend to use,
“ THOMAS LAURENCE.”

After his resignation Mr. Lawrence retired to Wem, and it is painful to read that he was reduced, in his old age, to the necessity of receiving charity from the Corporation of Shrewsbury. It was resolved by that body in 1602, that, “ being grown poor, he should be allowed £5 and 5s. in hand, for his great pains in procuring good order in the Free Grammar School.” This seems rather a scanty allowance. We presume, however, that the £5 was meant as an annual payment as long as he lived. His life was protracted to 1620; when, supposing him to be only 25 at the time he was appointed head-master, he could have been little short of fourscore years. He died at Wem, and was buried there Jan. 23rd. On his resignation, the bailiffs sent the following excellent letter “ to the Right Worshipful the M^r and Fellowes of the College of St. John the Evangelist in the Universitie of Cambridge,” which contains an interesting view of the state of the Free School at the time when it was written, as well as a well-merited tribute to the merits of the late master.

“ Right W., Theis shalbe to signifie unto you that Mr. Lawrence the cheife Scholem^r of the free gram. schole of Shrewesbury, having contynued that chardge by the space of theis xv yeres last, and fyndinge him selfe so wekened in body that he is not able to contynewe the susteyninge of the burden incident to the place any longer, hathe nowe presently geven over that chardge. And althoughe for our owne partes wee have signified unto him that wee are unwilling that he should do so, and have ernestly entreated him to contynewe that chardge, and for his ease to take unto him such an assistant for a tyme as himselfe should like of, yet can wee not perswade him to yeld therunto. And for as much as his care and diligence hath byn such,

that the schoole hath nott onelye yelded a great nomber of good schollers in his tyme (as your howse can partlie testifie), but also is the speciall ornament of this towne and tresure of the contre adjoyning, and for that the schole is nowe left in suche good order as all gentlemen in theis partes are verie desirous to haue their children hear trayned vp in learning, wherby the nomber of schollers do dayly encrease, wee are theirfor desyrous at this first advoydaunce of the cheif scholem^r suche consideracon may be taken for the choise of a new as may in euery respect aunswer the good meaninge of the foundors and of the setter forward of the woorke (Mr. Ashton by name, somtyme of that your colledge.) For this purpose have wee entreated this speciall berer, Thomas Salter, gent., to trayvale to you at this present, with theis our lettres, signifying unto you by the same that this Rowme nowe being become void, our desyre is that you will elect and send unto us (accordinge to the great trust which by the ordynaunces of the said schole in you is reposed), a suffycient person who for his learninge, gravitie, audacytye, invencyon, wysdome and discrecon maye for this first tyme of avoydance (for good example to posteritie) receve the place in respect of worthynes only: and not for any other pryvate suite, labour or affecon. And albeit wee think you wil be myndfull to comend a sufficient person accordinge to the ordynaunces, yet for that by the ordynaunces the second scholm^r (Mr. Baker by name, being a master of arte above 2 yeres standinge, and also sufficiently furnished with all other qualities bie the ordenaunces required) ought to be preferred before any others, hee beinge called before us disableth him selfe to receve the same and utterly refuseth to suplye the rowme, requesting that a more sufficient person by your recomendacion maye be had, wee have in respecte thereof also taken occasion to make this speciall suite unto you, that a man qualifyed as aforesaid maye be elected to furnishe the place; for yf friendship shall so prevaile that a younger or more insuffycient man then Mr. Baker shal be comended we cannot allowe of the choyse . . . And so wee take our leave. Salop under our seale of office the first of August, 1583.

The authorities of the College in their reply, dated 20th September, 1583, bore witness to Mr. Lawrence's merits and lamented the loss "of so speciall a man." Their trust touches "the first nurseire of the common

welthe," and commended the bearer Jo. Mehen, M.A., of above two years standing of St. John's, of Shrewsbury School, son of a burgess, and very sufficiently qualified, and had no fear that he could be disallowed. "We know what we haue to do," and commend him "as one whome we find (besides one onely man who refuseth to deale their in), by priuiledge principallie preferred: by his industrie in the studie of good learninge verie sufficiently qualified accordaninge to the rules there in ordained, so well affected for his religion, of such honest conversation the course of his whole life to our whole knowledge, of such discret gouernement in his behauour hear amongst vs eaven from his yonger yeares, and so well approued (as we verie crediblye hear) in the good gouernment of youthe and their dew order of teachinge, that though we fear it wilbe very hard to matche what hathe been done in that place, yet we neither fear to valew him with greater yeares, etc."*

* Thin Black Book, quoted by Professor Mayor in his Baker's History of St. John's College.

CHAPTER VII.

APPOINTMENT OF MEIGHEN.—EARLY SCHOOL LIFE.

—o—

MR. Lawrence was succeeded, October 1st, 1583, by John Meighen, M.A. He belonged to an old Shrewsbury family and was the son of Richard Meighen, tanner. He had received his education in the School over which he now came to preside, having been admitted a Scholar in 1566. It is doubtful whether he was a clergyman, for in 1587 he was styled gent. We often meet with the family name. John Meyghyn, of Salop, and Alice his wife, occur in 49 Edw. III. John Meyhane, of Uffington, had land in Monks foregate, 3 Hen. IV., and the same occurs in the rank of tradesman in the subsequent reigns. William Mighen, valet of the crown was made searcher of the Severn in the 1st year of Henry VII. Whether he was one of the Brabançons who attended that Prince in his invasion of England we cannot affirm: but Peter Meghan, “monoculus Thento natione Brabantinus,” a scribe of the sixteenth century is mentioned by Archdeacon Churton (l. of Bp. Smyth, 218). The name was subsequently softened in Shropshire into Meakin.

In 1583-4 the Town was visited by the Earls of Leicester and Essex, and the scholars of the School again took part in the public rejoicings. Our M.S. says:—

“1583-4.—This yeare and the xxvth daye of Maye, the Lord Robart Dudley, Earle of Lecester, and Lord Robart Devereux, Earle of Essex, with the Lorde Northe cam to Shreusberie and were R— of the woorshipfull of the shire, and also of the baylys wth hys breethe’ the alderme’ and other to the number of xxiiij scarlet gownes, wth the scollars of the freescoole and companyes of the occupac’ons of the same towne in comely and seemly order, and at the coondit at the upper ennde of the wylde coppe were 3 orac’ons

made unto hym by Mr. Thomas Sydney, his sistres soonn, Rychard Hoorde and Edward Higgoons, bothe in prosse and myter.”*

“The next morninge he went to vysett the free scoole there to whom were made unto hym soondry orac’ons gratifienghe the masters of the scoole wth soondry rewards.”

After this visit to the School he proceeded to St. Mary’s Church, when a sermon was preached by John Tomkys, in which he eulogised the Earl for, amongst other things . . . “Your comfortable going into the free Grammar Schoole to experience the towardliness of the youthe there . . . Your liberall rewardes unto the Scholemaisters . . . all the whiche vertues did then shine in you as in a moste cleare mirrowe of true nobilitie.”

The next year the Earl of Essex again passed through Shrewsbury, and the notice of his visit shews that bows and arrows were still in use. Ashton’s ordinances as No. 23, provided that “the Schollars plaie shall be shooting in the long bowe:”—

“1584-5.—This yeare and the 15th daye of Maye, Lord Robart Devereux, yonge Earle of Essex, cam from Master Leightoons of Watilsboorowe throughe the towne of Shreusberie, before whom was made soondrie orac’ons by the scollars of the free scoole, and standinge in battell raye wth bowes and arrowes at hys passadge throughe the Castlell gate reioysyed at the sight of them gyvinge them greate rewards wth harty thancks.”

It may be well here to give a few particulars of the inner working of the School and although the ordinances partially show something of it, yet a resumé of the School life at an early period will be of interest.

From Feb. 2nd to All Saints Day the scholars came to School at six o’clock, and the remainder of the year at seven, continuing at their studies till eleven, at which hour dinner was ready.

Afternoon school began at a quarter to one, and the pupils were not finally released till half-past four in winter and half-past five in summer.

* Thomas, afterwards Sir T. Sidney, brother to Philip Sydney.
Richard Horde, 5th son of John Horde, Park. Bridgnorth, then 17 years old.
Edward Higgins, second son of the Senior Bailiff of the year.

Each morning and evening, prayers were read,* and calling over took place after the opening prayer. Every Thursday the Scholars of the 1st form, before play hours began, performed one act of a Comedy. Thursday was the only holiday in the week unless a special request was made for a special holiday, and then only by consent of the Bailiffs of the town. This will explain an item in the Bailiffs accounts for the year 1618.

“1618.—Ordered that the School Boys play on Thursdays in the afternoon unless at the request of some men of honour, and then to grant Tuesdays in the afternoon by consent of Mr. Bailiffs.”

* The following prayers were in use very early in the last century, and were then called “Shrewsbury School Prayers.” It is probable they may have been in use from the time of Ashton’s Ordinances. The prayers are very characteristic of the earnest spirit of the time, and are of course in well chosen language, and well worthy a place in the Records of the School.

MORNING PRAYER.

To thank the Lord our God it is	A good and comely thing,
And to thy name, O thou most high,	Due praise aloud to sing,
Thy loving kindness forth to shew	When first appears the light,
And to declare Thy faithfulness	With pleasure every night.
For thro’ thy works Lord thou hast made	Our souls right glad to be,
And in thy works we will triumph	Which have been wrought by Thee;
Lord let thy grace and glory stand	On us thy servants thus,
Confirm the works we take in hand,	Lord prosper them and us.

I believe in God, &c.

O Blessed Father we give thee most humble and hearty thanks for thy manifold blessings both spiritual and temporal which thou hast plentifully bestowed upon us from the beginning of our lives to this present day: but namely that thou hast vouchsafed mercifully to preserve us this night last past from all the maliciousness of our ghostly enemy the devil. And now, Blessed Father, as the night with its darkness is past and the day with its light is come and goeth on to the joy of all living creatures, so likewise now cause the spiritual light of the glorious gospel of Christ, which is thy living image of Thee our God, to shine in our hearts, that we may behold thee our heavenly Father in him, and that we thy children through this blessed light being delivered from all dark ignorance and heavy sluggishness may be made apt vessels for thy Holy Spirit to dwell in, so plant in us good Father, the fear of thy name and knowledge of thy will that we thy children acknowledging ourselves to be miserable sinners, may nevertheless be made pure and holy by the righteousness and death of thy only and natural Son Jesus Christ our eldest brother. And grant that we so proceed in good learning and manners that as we daily grow through thy goodness in years and stature of body so we may daily increase in wisdom and favor before Thee our Heavenly Father, and before men, through our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom with Thee and the Holy Spirit be all honour and glory both now and for ever.—Amen.

EVENING PRAYER.

O most merciful Father and gracious God without whose help all those studies, and all those things which we have learned this day are but vain, bless we beseech thee the labours of our teachers and the endeavours of us thy tender children, and so plentifully water the same with the dew of thy heavenly grace that as we daily grow through thy goodness in godliness, knowledge, and understanding, at the last we may become fit instruments for thy church and commonwealth. Give us grace O heavenly Father to use all those studies and all those things which we have learned this day in thy fear to thy honour and glory, the comfort of our parents and the edifying of our brethren. Forgive us O Lord all the faults, which we have this day committed either by negligence, slothfulness, or any other way. And endue us daily more and more with godliness, knowledge, and understanding, and inflame our minds with earnestness and cheerfulness to obtain the same. Teach us true obedience to thee in all powers and ordinances appointed under thee, and finally as thou hast made this day prosperous unto us, so by thy mighty protection save us this night from all perils and dangers and especially from our ghostly enemy the devil who like a roaring lion walketh about seeking whom he may devour, which of ourselves we cannot resist, but being made strong by faith in thee, to whom both sleeping and waking we commend ourselves this night and evermore.—Amen.

God save the Church universal, and bring us all to the unity of Christ in truth. God save the King, Queen, and Realm, and send us peace through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

The School games were shooting with the long bow and chess, running, wrestling and leaping. No stake was allowed to be above one penny or any match more than fourpence. Betting either open or covert was expressly forbidden under pain of expulsion. The School broke up six days before Christmas, and re-opened the next working day after the Twelfth Day; three days before Easter, and assembled on the Monday after Low Sunday; and the same time before Whitsunday, returning the Monday after Trinity Sunday.

With the exception of the entrance fee no charge for attending the School appears to have been made, but if from any other cause than sickness the boy was late in returning, his fee had to be paid once more. These fees varied in amount.

	s. d.
A nobleman's son	10 0
A knight's son	6 8
Son and heir apparent of an esquire or gentleman ...	3 4
Any other son	2 6
Under these degrees and born out of the County of Salop	2 0
,, ,, ,, in the County of Salop ...	1 0
Inhabitant of the town	0 8
Son of a burgess	0 4

A burgess fee might be remitted in the case of a very poor man, but such exemption was only claimed in a few instances and that it was against the inclinations of the Masters we may judge from the opprobrious epithet of "mendicus" being placed opposite the names of non-paying Scholars. For nearly 70 years the entrance fees were devoted to the necessary expenses incurred in the erection of the new buildings.

It was a long time after the foundation of the School before the masters took in boarders. Those boys who came from a distance and who formed by far the greatest number in the School were lodged with residents in the town, who, as the ordinances say, "tabled" any "Scholar or Scholars." The ordinance quoted was evidently formed with great care, and with special intention that the religious teaching of the School should be provided for as every parent or householder who tabled any Scholar was compelled to see

that their own children and the tablers resorted to the parish Church both morning and evening on Sundays and holidays, to hear divine service. A special injunction was also added "that where there is a sermon" in any other Church than their own all were to resort to it. No chapel was provided at the School itself until 1617, but in 1582, when Mr. Lawrence was Head Master the South Chancel of St. Mary's Church was fitted for the Scholars use, as will be seen from Hotchkis's M.S., formerly in the School Library, quoted by Phillips :—

"A.D. 1582.—By the good advice, and mutual consent of the then Bailiffs, and of the Master and Seniors of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of Mr. Thomas Lawrence, then chief Schoolmaster, the Chapel part of St. Mary's Church was repaired and beautified at the School charges to the intent that upon all Sabbath Days, hollidays and half-hollidays, the Masters and Scholars should resort there to hear divine service and to be instructed in the principles of religion; where they attended for several years until the Chapel adjoining the Schools was fitted up for divine service, and consecrated, and by a decree of the Lord Keeper the Masters were discharged from their obligations to repair the Chapel, and the Masters and Scholars allowed to attend there."

The cost of this, with some additional particulars may be gathered from the records of St. John's College.

29th (?) Sept., 24 Eliz.—Leave given to the Bailiffs and Schoolmaster of Shrewsbury to take £23 8s. 6d. out of the stock remanet of the School toward the charges already disbursed upon the School, as signified by letter from the Bailiffs, D. Bulkeley and the Schoolmaster; and to take at the next audit £20 for the repair of the Chapel in St. Mary's Church, "to the intente that the scholemasters and schollers may have a descent place there vpon the sabothes and other festefull daies to heare the devine service and sermons."

The Scholars went to St. Mary's regularly for some years until in 1604 or 1605, the Head Master, Meighen, ceased to make them attend, but by the decree of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, the practice was revived and the Scholars had to attend every Sunday, Holyday and Half-holyday.

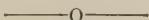
The system of “tabling” alluded to, was not a desirable one, for it is evident that the householders with whom the boys lived could not have had the control of them in the way the masters desired, and that this system was the cause of much disorder is certain. Indeed, for the preservation of peace the authorities of the town on the election of Bailiffs in 1582, issued a proclamation that householders allowing their “scollars, boyes, or prentises” out on the election evening would be fined £5. Our contemporary M.S. gives us the reason for this proclamation.

1582.—The Bailiffs made a proclamation : “That no scollars, boyes, nor prentises shulld that nyght goe a broade to dysquyett the towne wth unreasonable noyses, feyghtings, and dysorders w^{ch} were woontt usually to proceede as that nyght and y^t ev’y housholder should not suffer theire servants nor scollars ner others in theire howses to depart furthe that night uppon y^e payne of vli,” and the result shows the wisdom of this order, for “so all things p’ceedid quyetlye, and endid in good tyme, and in good order.”

The old chronicler incidentally mentions a Welsh scholar of 13, named Preece ap John, who was boarded out, and “he hanged himself in his chambre,” but he goes on naively to remark, “he was an idle boye and hated the schole.”

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT BUILDINGS.—LAW SUITS, &c.



FEW years after Mr. Meighen's appointment, when the country was agitated by the machinations of the Papists to seat a Princess of their own persuasion on the throne, his pupils exhibited one of those festive spectacles, which a politic government countenanced with a view to sustain the loyalty of the people. It was a joyous day, no doubt, in Shrewsbury, and our contemporary chronicle deemed it not unworthy of being recorded.

“1586.—This yeare and the 8 daye of Septe’ber, beinge Thursdaye, the scollars of the free scoole in Shreusberie made a triumphe in warlicke man’ in a feeld there callyd behind the Walls against the Pope’s army and other rebells whom they triomphantly vanquished to the greate reyoysinge of the beholders departinge from the filld through the towne victoriously towards the Castell there, beinge over the towne when they wth soownde of trumpet, dromme, and shoutes sownded owt theire victory wth greate fyers made and thanckfull psalms most joyfully soonge to God in the comfortable hearinge of all the towne wth ioyfull and harty thancks-gyvinge.”

Mr. Meighen was not fortunate in his government of the School. Points of dispute soon arose between him and the Corporation. In 1587 he makes a “memorandum that at this audit the bayliffs wold not allowe £5 to be taken out of the stocke remanent and to be delivered to the bayliff of the scole, which was wont to be done before, according to the ordinances of the scoole;” and in 1592 he gives the following not incurious picture of the principal gentry of the county sitting in an alehouse, for such was the Gullet, to

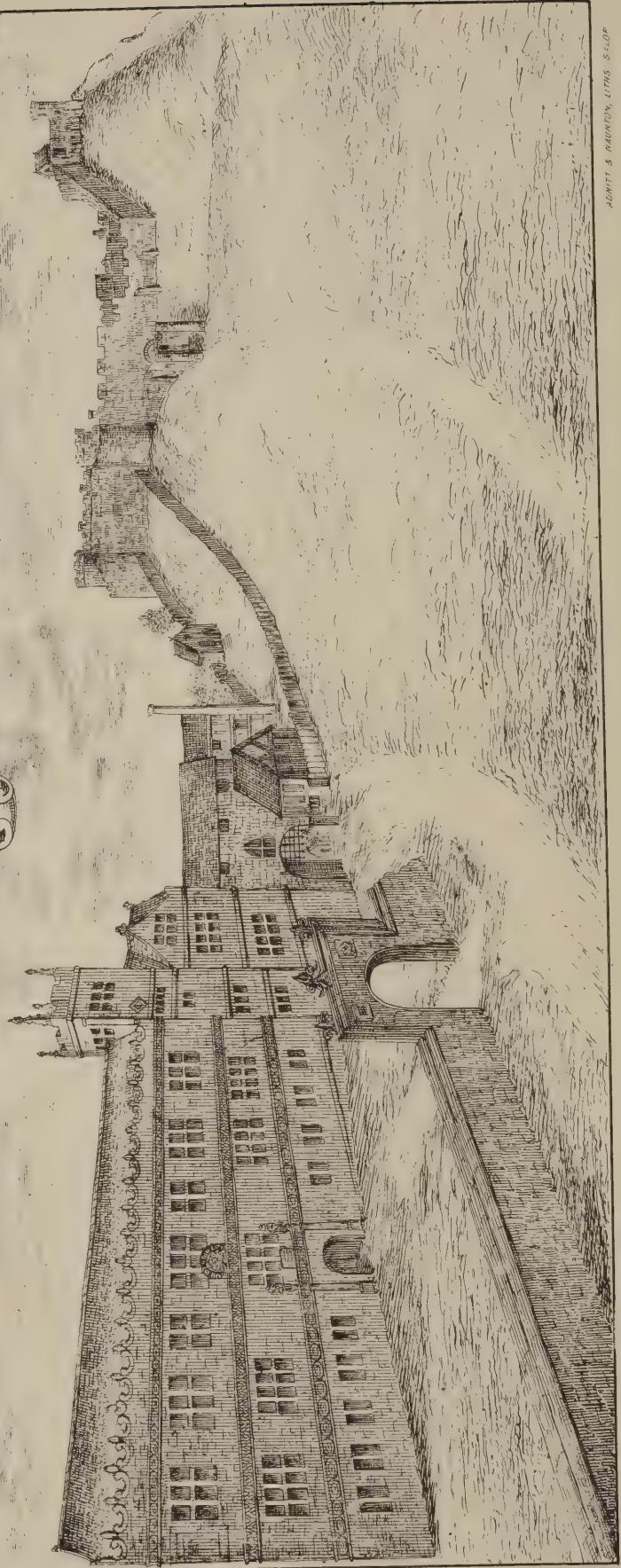
terminate an important matter in dispute between him and the municipal body. “Memorand. that on the 28th Nov., in ye after noone, I beyng sent for to Mr Blfs. to meeete them before the justices of the shire assembled together in the Gullet, to witt, thes that followe: S^r Edwd. Leighton, Mr. Corbett, sheriffes; Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Newport, Mr. Barker, Mr. Needham, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Oatle, and others, was required by them ether to consent to the placinge of Mr. Laughton in St. Maries, or to shewe sufficient reason of y^e contrarie, or els at the motion of the baylifes they were to subscribe to a letter to the Byshop ag^t me. Where after muche speeche passed, I did at the last promise my consent as before so that they all on ther worships wold affirme that in ther consciences they did thinke that I might do it without infringing the true meaninge of the schoole ordinances in that behalf provided, and likewise wold take uppon them the peril yf any shold be by my so doyinge at ther motion: which they did all severally consent to. So that matter wich by no means cold be wrought before by the bayliffes was then in suche sort ended.”

The differences, however, did not affect the external splendour of the School, however they may have been undermining its real prosperity. The buildings received gradual improvement, and it being judged expedient to erect a library and gallery, St. John’s College gave consent in 1588 to this addition. The gallery appears to have been over the lower part of the third school, and was intended to accommodate a band of musicians. Music, as is well known, entered very much more into the education of the young formerly than is the case at present. Sir Philip Sidney, in a letter of grave advice to his brother Robert, says, “Now sweet brother, take delight to keep and encrease your musick:” and Polonius in Hamlet sends word through Reynaldo to his son at Paris “and let him play his musick.” This use of the gallery just mentioned is marked by a Corporation order of 1651, “that a musicke master be appointed to maintaine a musical exercise in the free schole.” These buildings were not begun till 1595; the interval being requisite for the accumulation of a surplus adequate to the charge.

Alterations and improvements were however gradually made even before the appointment of Meighen, as our M.S. quotes: “1576.—This yeare and the iijth day of Aprell, one Owen ap Morry’s, plasterare, woorckinge upon the

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A Prospect of the Castle
and Schooles of
SHREWSBURY
Per Fr. Denev'd.



FROM THE HERALD COLLEGE, 1658.

ADMITT & MUNSON, LONDON, SELLERS.

freescoole howse in Shrowsbery fell of y^e top of hys ladder . . . and presently died," and in 1579, is a charge in the School accounts of £20 9s. 10d. for a new brick building made within the court belonging to the School, and for repairing the chamber underneath, situate upon the town wall, and a study in the said chamber, and a chimney belonging to the chamber.

In 1587, the death of Richard Atkys, who was nominated third master when Mr. Ashton was appointed, took place, he having continued in that office, and his name is prominently mentioned here from the interesting notice in the School Register of his death shewing the respect in which he was held both in the town as well as the School :—

"1587.—In this yeare, on the 7th day of July, Richard Atkys, late third scholemaster of this free schoole, departed this life about 3 o' the clocke in the morning, and was buried in the schollars' chapel in St. Marie's Church on the next day, being Palm Sunday, in the morning, all the children of the schoole going before the hearse to church by two and two, and the rest of the scholemasters then remaining, following next after, before the magistrates."

A remembrance of this good man may still be seen at the little Church of Sutton, near Shrewsbury (now only very rarely used for service), where on some oaken panels that have been converted into a reading desk the following inscription is carved :—"Richard Atkis, 3 scholemaster, 1582."

The next year Roger Kent, "Accidence Master," was buried in the same place with the like public honors.

In October, 1591, Mr. Meighen petitioned the Bailiffs of the Town to perform their promises in moving the Corporation to purchase the School Orchard of Thomas Bromhall for 20 marks. This they did not purchase as will be seen till 1612.

The present building which stands in a direction from east to west adjoining the street at the Castle Gates was commenced in 1595, the ground floor being used as a Chapel, and the room over the Library. In that year the School accounts contain items to the amount of £224 9s. 9½d. towards the erection, and the following schedule of prices paid for the erection is recorded :

“Slate, 13s. 4d. the thousand.
 Forty trees standing in the wood, 4s. 6s. per tree.
 Choice trees for summers, ready squared, £5 the tunne.
 Fourteen lights of window-work, at 2s. 8d. the light.
 242 foot of cornish, at 4d. the foot.
 334 yards of brickwork, at 19s. 8d. the yard.”

Several succeeding years contain charges on the library account, amounting in the whole, down to 1608, to £486 1s. 9d., part of which is specified to be for furnishing it with books.

In 1607, Mr. Meighen had another misunderstanding with the Corporation on account of his having espoused the cause of a person apparently very unworthy of his countenance. Ralph Gittins, who was appointed master of the 3rd school in 1594, had not only neglected his charge, but had also afforded considerable ground of suspicion in the articles of religion; having been for many years accounted a “dangerous suspected Papist.” He had harboured in his chamber Mr. Leech, with whom readers who have perused the account of the incumbents of St. Alkmund’s, in Owen and Blakeway’s Shrewsbury are sufficiently acquainted, and had also received and countenanced other persons ill-affected in religion, and dangerous to the state. For these acts of misconduct he had been convened before Archbishop Bancroft, and these accusations were so well established that this prelate not only refused to sanction his promotion to the place of second master; but also, sometime afterwards, suspended him from teaching at all, and at length committed him to the Gate-house of Westminster, from which he was not released till he had given security not to quit the kingdom. Yet this was the person whom Mr. Meighen on the death of Mr. Baker, the second master, in November, 1607, insisted should succeed to that situation, and actually placed him in it in defiance of the objections of the Bailiffs. The other masters sided with their principal, and the means adopted by the Magistrates to repress such contumacy excited a dangerous riot. There are always mischievous people ready to abet any opposition to lawful authority; and upon the present occasion many women of Shrewsbury, we are told, entered the School-house and kept forcible possession of it. It is not, perhaps, much to the credit of the vigour and activity of the Bailiffs that this scandalous outrage was suffered to endure for the space of four days and three nights.

At length they proceeded to the School in order to assert their authority and expel the rioters. On coming to the place, they found the doors shut, thereupon one of the Bailiffs went to the lodgings belonging to the School, intending through them to find his way into it. Having thus got into the great staircase, a piece of timber was thrown down which had nearly ‘demolished’ him ; Gittins, at the same time putting his head out of the windows towards the street, crying out to the multitude whom this extraordinary scene had brought together, “Come in Burgesses,” and telling them that he stood for their rights.

Notwithstanding these violent proceedings, Mr. Gittins possessed interest to procure the ultimate acquiescence of future Bailiffs to his appointment, but this was not done until the Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Neile, had personally investigated the whole matter, and the following letter written to St. John’s College, dated May 28th, 1612, gives a somewhat different aspect to Gittins’ conduct.

“ There hath been there att Shrewsbury much adoe about the 2nd Scholemastershipp ; It pleased his Majesty a little after Michaellmas last, to take notice of that buisines, and by his Lettres directed to the Bayliffs of Shrewsbury to requyre them to end it, and to establish Mr. Gittings in it, vnlesse there were verry sufficient proofe made agaynst him of his vnworthiness therof. Wherin his Majesty referred them in all doubts to be resolved and directed by me, which buisines was thus carryed. There was care had first to gyve satisfaction to Mr. Moston, of whose satisfaction and renunciation of all his clayme and pretence of Interest to that place this bearer canne shew you sufficient testimony under Mr. Moston’s hand and seale. Secondly there was care had to examine Gittings his sufficiency for the place, and his clearing of himself of all those imputations which were layd against him in barre of his having the place. All which things my self have fully performed, and receyved verry full satisfaction of him, in poynt of his Learning, his Religion and manners. For I did in Lent was twelve moneth bestowe 4 longe howres at Shrewsbury to heare all the accusations that wer layd agaynst him, of which no one was prooved, but they all appeared to be eyther surmises or malicious aspersions without good grownd. And of Religion he hath gyven

* Mr. Moston had been nominated to the Second Master’s place.

me all such satisfaction by taking the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacye, by subscription to the Articles of Religion, the booke of common prayer and the Canons, and by performing all other Religious dutyes which (as his Ordinary) I could in strictnes of Lawe requyre of any man to be in his place; which being done, the two Bayliffs have vnder their hands and seales established him in that place, to which their Act they and my self with them doe desyre your concurrency. I did heretofore acquaynt D^r. Cleyton herewith, and receyved by his Lettres his verry good approbation thereof, and did expect that he wold have taken some convenient tyme to have made it knownen to the Seniors. . . . But it seemeth he forgott to doe itt or els deferred it. . . . I doe confess, I doe the rather wish well to the poore manne Mr. Gittins for that he was pupill to my verry deare frend whilst he lyved George Benson, and yet I doe protest that if I had fownd eyther backwardnes in Religion or defect of Learning or corrupt manners in Gittins, the love I bare to George Benson, who otherwise was *Animæ dimidium meæ*, shold not have moved me a hayres breadth in his favour."

On Oct. 1st, 1612, he and the two under-masters were placed by the Bayliffs of that year in their respective situations, and Mr. Meighen enters the following account of the ceremonies used on the occasion in his register:—

"1612.—Mem. On Thursday in the morning, being the 1st day of October, Anno. Dom. 1612, and being also the day before the election of new Bailiffs, Mr. Gittins, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Spurstow were all placed or rather settled in their several rooms or places in School by Thos. Woolley and John Hawkeshead, gent., then Bailiffs in manner following. Videlicet: The said Mr. Gittins, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Spurstow were all together at Exchequer and there were sworn severally by the Town Clerk's man, Richd. Peat, before the Bailiffs, and first Mr. Gittins took the oath of the second master as it is expressed in the 10th and 11th Ord^s made by the Town, then Mr. Jones took y^e same oath, and lastly Mr. Spurstow took only so much of that oath as is expressed in the 11th Ordinance, which being done they attended Mr. Bailiffs up to the School where at their first comming the said Mr. Bailiffs and their company were entertained, and saluted by a Scholar in the highest School with a few verses according to the time, then the Bailiffs going downward, Mr. Gittins spoke to them in Latin verses, standing by the seat in the 2nd

School, which been done the same Scholar did pronounce a congratulatory speech to him in Latin prose which Mr. Gittins answered in English, and that being done, Mr. Bailiffs boath did drink to him in wine. And he to me being the only Schoolmaster remaining; also Mr. Gittins had a boy or two of his own that pronounced a few verses to the Bailiffs, all this being performed in the 2nd School, Mr. Bailiffs went down to the 3rd School where Mr. Jones stood before the seat and entertain'd them with a speech in prose, yet interlaced with some verses also, and the foresaid Scholar pronounced a few verses unto him instead of a congratulatory oration, referring him thereby to his former congratulation pronounced in the 2nd School, the same also was answerd unto in English by Mr. Jones, and then Mr. Jones was drunk to in wine by Mr. Bailiffs, also myself and Mr. Gittins were drunk to in wine by him; and so Mr. Bailiffs departed to the Accedence School where Mr. Spurstow standing in the frame of the door, not far from y^e post on the street side of it did pronounce a Latin speech in prose likewise to Bailiffs. Also the foresaid boy pronounced some verses to him for a congratulation; and he again some what in English as an answer there to then Mr. Bailiffs drank to him and he to the rest of the Schoolmasters, so Mr. Bailiffs sending the Scholars instantly to play departed out of the School. From School the Bailiffs first went to the second Schoolmaster's lodgings and having view'd the implements of the School in the several rooms of the lodging, left Mr. Gittins in possession of it. Then they did the like in the 3rd Schoolmaster's lodging and left Mr. Jones in possession of them. Lastly they did the like in the lodgings belonging to the Accedence School and left Mr. Spurstow in possession of them, and then going up into the Library they had wine and cakes there instead of a banquet. And so departed every one his own way.

—J. M.”

This convivial settlement does not seem to have been long undisturbed for Mr. Meighen commenced almost immediately a new attack on the Corporation. In the 10th year of James I. (Holy Trinity Term), he filed a Bill in Chancery against Thomas Jones and Hugh Harris, then Bailiffs of the town, for unlocking the School chest* without his consent, having “unlockt 3 of the

* This Chest was kept in a strong building know at that time as the Exchequer, and demolished in the erection of the first Guildhall. A few years later, in Nov., 1633, it was broken into by two townsmen, and robbed of £229 7s. 6d. They were tried and convicted at the next Sessions, one was hung in the Market Place, the other named John Davies Millar, being only accessory to the robbery, received the Royal pardon, Nov. 28.

locks of the said chest and broke open the 4th lock whereupon the said chest lay open to the desposition of the defendants from the 29th of Jan. in the 8th year, until the 17th day of Nov. in the 9th year of his Majesty's reign that now is, during which time the said defendants took out of the said chest divers sums of money, etc.," and for other articles of misconduct; the Lord Chancellor Egerton, with much promptitude seeing it was a matter affecting the government and ordinances of the School issued a Commission of Enquiry to Sir Edward Bromley, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer, Sir Richard Lewkener, Knight, Chief Justice of Chester, and Richard Barker, Esq., Recorder of Shrewsbury, who were directed to investigate the whole matter.

The Commissioners met at the Town Hall, in Shrewsbury, on Easter Thursday, April 8th, 1613, when calling all the parties to the suit they "bestowed 2 severall daies" in the full hearing of the case, examining the several witnesses, and investigating the disorders which had grown so prevalent. The Commissioners themselves tried to act as peace-makers, and "endeavoured finally to end and determine the said cause with the liking of the said parties" which because they could not perform they drew up their report on the 10th April, and forwarded the same to the Chancellor.

The Report began by stating that they "found the estate of the said School was much decayed by the froward and ill-carriage of the said Meighen, being a very contentious person and of a turbulent and mutinous spirit and disposition," and "faulty in many things, some of them not befitting the place of an honest man." They then proceed to relate all the several particulars of the bad character and riotous proceedings of Gittins, and report that they were of opinion the said Ralph Gittins was not a fit person to teach in the said School, but 'that he be removed from his office and some worthy man to be elected in his place.' It appears he had been suspended some short time previously, and then Mr. Meighen had appointed (with the consent of the Bailiffs and the approbation of the Archbishop), Andrew Harding to the 2nd School, and caused an allowance of £30 to be paid him out of the School Revenues; but no sooner had an acquittance been given than £20 was taken from him and handed to Gittins, thus leaving him only £10 for his own services. The Commissioners thought this was worthy of the strongest

reprehension, and for many other causes the Head-master was censured and it was ordered that if "he could not hereafter conform and carry himself more respectively in the affairs of the said School than he had done heretofore but should minister just cause of further complaint against him for his miscarriage then they were of opinion that it was fit that he were also removed and some worthier and more sufficient person chosen to supply his room of Head Schoolmaster there."

As to the complaint that the Bailiffs had unlocked the school chest, the Commissioners report, that it was necessary the chest should be opened to defray the expenses of Rowland Jenks riding to Cambridge for the election of two Schoolmasters, and for other necessary expenses, and that the chest was not opened "for any private gain or lucre unto the defendants themselves or either of them."

On this report the Lord Chancellor on the 28th of June, founded his decree. The Bill was dismissed, Gittins was ordered between "this and Michaelmas next avoid from his place," and other Masters appointed by St. John's College. The plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of the defendants, but "withall his Lordship declared that if the said plaintiff shall hereafter conform himself to a better temper in observance of the aforesaid Ordinances and due performance of this decree, then such moderation shall be had of the said costs as upon his conformity shall be thought fit."

The final hearing of this unhappy suit took place on the 24th October, when it seemed that the defendants had expended £127 17s. 4d. without recovering anything for their loss of time, the Lord Chancellor "much commending the case of the defendants in so good a work and being also willing to favor the said School," ordered that the said defendants receive the sum of fourscore pounds towards their full charges out of the funds of the School instead of £100 which Mr. Baron Bromley was of opinion should be paid to the defendants out of such funds.

These litigations and disputes could scarcely fail to injure the School. Heavy complaints of its declension, mostly referable to the incapacity of Gittins and the other undermasters soon occur, yet in the year of the trial 90; in 1613, 103; in 1616, 108; and in 1617, 119 scholars were admitted.

CHAPTER IX.

ERECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—MEIGHEN'S RESIGNATION AND DEATH.



IN the last chapter reference was made to the New School Buildings, the Library and room under having been commenced in the year 1595. From that time steps had been taken to procure the necessary land to increase the accommodation requisite for the building of suitable Schools.

The following extract is one of the earliest transfers of land to the School.

“1605, 7th June, 2nd Jac. Rob. Pope of Salop, drap., Chrisabell Ottley, vid. of Tho. O. of Sal., Esq^{re}. dd. and Sarah O. his d. and extrix, grant to Edw. Hopton, of Sal. gent., for £30 a mess'e and gardens, &c., in or near Rotten lane lying bet^w a mess'e of y^e King and a garden, and reaching from Rotten lane to y^e town wall.”

The other portions of ground in which the subsequent erections were made for the use of the School and its masters, and the gardens and play ground in the rear towards the River were purchased at various periods, and from divers parties, viz.: On the 12th September, 1612, a garden was purchased from Mr. Thomas Bromhall, as follows:—

“12th Sep., 10 Jac., Tho. Bromhall, of Northwood Hall, gent., grants to y^e Corpor. for £20 that close, late an orchard, near the Castle-gate and near the School,



and near adjoining the lodgings provided for the masters, and now in the holding of John Meighen, which lies bet^w the town wall on y^e part of J. M.'s lodgings."

On the 20th September in the same year, another garden with an orchard was purchased from the said Mr. Bromhall. On the 29th of the same month the then School House and Schoolmaster's lodgings were purchased from Mr. Richard Higgins.

A garden before the Schools in Shrewsbury was purchased from John Beddow on the 18th of April, 1628.

In 1630 a grant was made by the Corporation and is described to be "so much of the streete called Highe Pavemente over against the newe schole house lying to a house of Sir Andrew Corbet, knight, towards a house of Richard Breeze." This was the enclosed ground in front of the building adjoining the street.

On the 6th of October, 1637, a further plot of ground was bought from Mr. John Bromhall, two messuages in "Rotten Lane" from Mr. Adam Webb, on the 29th of June, 1649; a house and premises in the same lane from William Pateshall and his wife on the 28th of June, 1650, and two Messuages in "Rotten Lane" from Mr. Richard Pryce, on the 16th and 18th of April, 1662.

The above-mentioned purchases form the site of the present School buildings and premises. One portion as already said was commenced in 1595, though not completed until 1617, the next portion erected was that which adjoins the former at right angles and fronts eastward towards the Council House. It appears, however, from the accounts, that all the buildings as now seen, connected with the Schools, were not finished until after the close of the 17th century.

One serious objection to the well being of the School was the terrible sweating sickness which many times had swept over the town bringing disaster and death, whilst the periodical visits of the plague rendered a house of refuge in the country absolutely necessary. Shrewsbury indeed had fully its own share of plague and pestilence notwithstanding the almost exceptionally healthy situation it enjoyed.

One peculiarity of the sweating sickness seems to have been that it commonly sought out those who were in robust health, and in the better circumstances of life. Its attacks were very sudden, and produced a sensation of heat over the body, sometimes only locally, which was followed by profuse sweating and insatiable thirst, with a great desire to sleep, a single hour not unfrequently carried off the sufferer after the disease had taken hold of him. It made its first appearance in England at Milford Haven, when Richmond (Henry VII.) landed with a small army, on his road to Bosworth. He passed through Shrewsbury (and it may be said incidentally), the house where he slept on his way to meet Richard III., still stands, and is very well preserved. The following extracts will shew the necessity for a refuge outside the limits of the town.

“ 1575-6.—This year the plague was in Shrosbery in the begyninge of the w^{ch} there died one Mr. Hawckswoorthe curate of S^t Chadds, and one Roger Barns, curate of S^t Alkemoonds, in Salop.”

“ This year, St. Matthew’s Daye beinge the xxij day of Septe’ber, w^{ch} was woont to be a fayre kept in Shrosbery towne and because of the plague in the towne the sayde fayre was kept in a place sometymes a commoons callyd Kyngsland nere Shrewsbery.”

In 1584, the same terrible tale of death was recorded.

The urgent wish of the Head Master and the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury was to provide a necessary country house, but the authorities of St. John’s College did not seem to have recognized the urgency of this step, and sharp words passed.

On the 19th May, 1612, the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury sent Mr. Meighen to obtain the consent of the College for them “to take money out of our Schoole treasure towards building of a Schoolehouse in the country, for the Schoolemasters and Schollers to resort vnto in tymes of sycknes.” A reply was sent by the College, in which they request that they might be certified, “ that the Schoolehouses be finished, your Gallery and Library built and sufficiently furnished, and then require a sufficient security to the College that the money proposed to be spent on this Country School House be employed to the vse

pretended." Although negotiations had been entered into with the owner of the land, and for the commencement of the Building, the matter ended, until on the 29th April, 1616, the Bailiffs write a letter to the College, and send it by Mr. Meighen: "God willing we meane this summer to erect a Scholehouse for the Schoole Masters and Schollers of this towne to repayre vnto in tyme of sickness." The College granted a license to take out of the School chest for this purpose £240, and £100 additional was granted, Sept. 14th, owing to the "doubtfulness of the ground whereupon the Building is sett." On the 20th September, 1616, the land at Grinshill was purchased from Mr. William Kilvert.

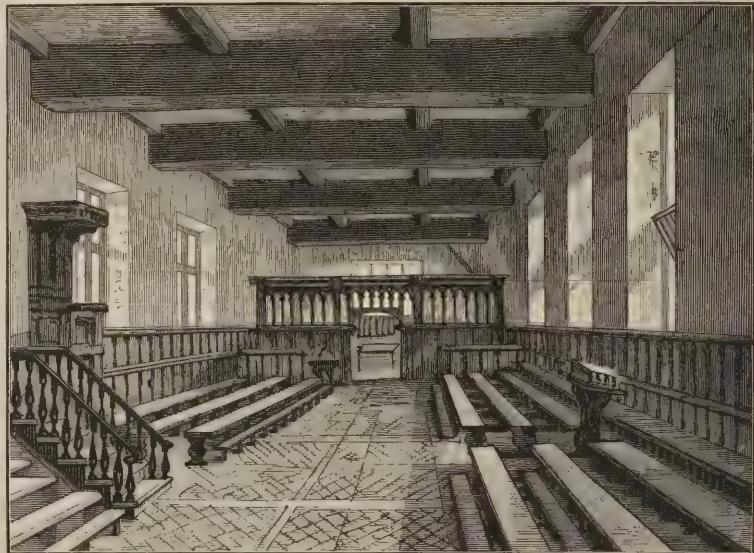
In 1621, the College sent by Mr. Meighen a license to employ £420 in finishing the Country School House, but as former licenses had not been carried into effect, this was to be returned if not used. In 1623, the Bailiffs write for an order to take a farther sum of £100 from School Chest. As an instance of the need for these Buildings, we shall find if we turn to Gough's History of Myddle, co. Salop, that in 1649, the plague had again broken out in Shrewsbury, and the School was removed to Grinshill. These premises continued in the hands of the Trustees of the Schools until a few years ago when they were sold with other property.

In 1616 the Library was furnished by order of the Lord Chancellor, for he had been informed "that there was a fair Library erected adjoining to the said School, and stands unfurnished with books, whereby no good use is made thereof as it was truly meant at such time as the same was erected." The furnishing of books to this Library had previously caused the relations between the Bailiffs and the authorities of St. John's College to be very strained as the following reply (July 3rd, 1612), to the Bailiffs' request for leave to expend £100 in furnishing the Library will shew.

"Cowld your letters beare a good interpretation, we shold most willingly admitt of it; but your doubtfull writing gyves suspicion of vnsound Intentions. Our Condicions we propounded directly, expecting your answer accordingly. In which you appeare to vs more cautelous then well meaning. Your Stock, like a mystery, may not be revealed, somewhat perhapps will remayne after your deductions vpon provision, but what that some is you
M

list not wryte, and we cannot divine. Your Library (you report) is furnished, and yet more to be done to it after this building, £100 will suffice it for the present tyme, and other such termes, which we know not how to vnderstand. As for security for the imployment of the mony requyred this in your opinion is beyond our power, proceeding from ignorance of the ordinaunces. Thus you leave vs vnsatisfyed in any one point. Wherfore if you fynd not that successe you hoped, blame your selves, not vs. The sleeping stock canne no way benefite vs, only we serve the desyres of your deceased fownder." Desire to know first "your stock remanent; Then to be certifyed that the other schooles ar built and the Library furnished according to the meaning of theynth Article in the Ordinances, and lastly, That (sutably to the direction of . . the . . Bysshopp of Lychfeild) you enter the security formerly requyred, A thing no way preiudiciale to your Autority or the statuts of your schoole. If theese demands seeme vnreasonable, you may spare to moove vs any further."

The School Chapel was consecrated on the 10th September, 1617, by John Overal, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The Bailiffs and Corporation of Shrewsbury attended the service, when a sermon was preached by a townsman, the Rev. Sampson Price, D.D., Chaplain to the King, Vicar of Christ Church, London, and son of the Rev. Thomas Price, minister of St. Chad's. The sermon was afterwards printed by a brother of the Head Master, with the title "The Beauty of Holiness, or the Consecration of a House of Prayer by the example of our Saviour. — John x, 22, 23. A sermon preached in the Chapell of the Free Scole in Shrewsbury. London, 1618."



The Chapel and Library being now complete an order was made in 1623, that the old Schoolhouse should be taken down, after a conference described in the Corporation records as under:—

“ Salop Exchequer, 6th July, 1. C. 1.—Agg. y^t persons shall conferr wth Mr. J. M., ch. sch.m^r about y^e buyldinge up of y^e old free schooles anew, in respect it is gone so ruynous, eyther with free stone or otherwise, upon wth confer^{ce} it was tho’t fit y^t y^e owld sch. house sh^d be taken downe, and rebuilt wth free stone answerable to y^e o^r buildings.”

It was not however until 1627 that the greater part of the old building was taken down, and the present ones were begun. The Schoolhouse that has just been abandoned was finished in 1630.

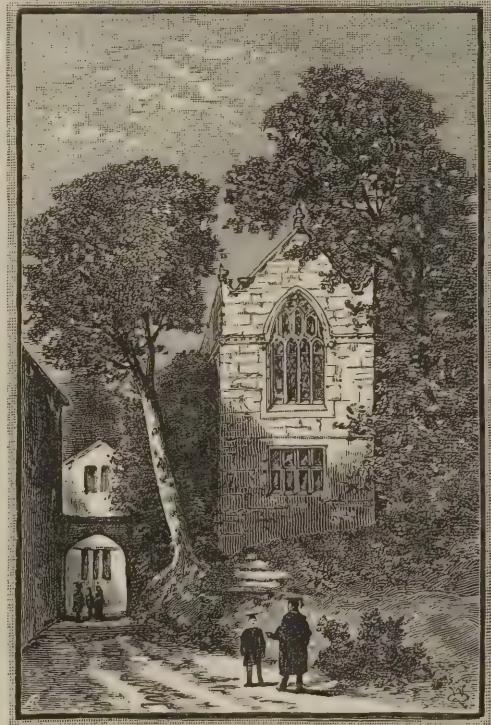
It may be well here to enter somewhat more fully into a description of the Buildings. The School consisted of two ranges of Buildings at right angles, and there was a square tower in the angle built of Grinshill stone. Both ranges are in the Jacobean style of architecture, and although the Chapel and Library were begun late in Elizabeth’s reign, and the Schools only finished in Charles I. time, both have been brought into harmony.

They occupy a fine situation, and seem to form almost a citadel in the middle of the town as it is approached from the station. Interesting indeed the building is, as being so very representative, but if we criticise its architectural features, we shall not find very much that would avail us now. The Elizabethan architecture tells us the same tale as the Gothic, and its decline is owing to the same causes. In the palmy days of Gothic the monks were an earnest hard-working commonwealth, and the glorious remains of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries yet seen in so many parts of England point to a painstaking age when all the science of masonry was known. But the easy luxurious life of the monastic orders which culminated in their dissolution is illustrated in their architecture in a hundred buildings. The graceful arches and foliage gave way to easy perpendicular forms which required neither artistic skill to design nor scientific knowledge to execute. With careless design came slovenly work, indeed sometimes we often see in the same building that the parts which were built in the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. are strong and hale, while the loosely jointed masonry of the Tudor period, especially of the latter part, is showing signs of decay. Even

now the clustered columns, and arcades, let us say of Wenlock Abbey, are quite as true as they were when they were first erected, and when these are reduced to a small scale even by the merciless accuracy of the photographic lens they have all the appearance of careful brass castings. With the revival of letters in Elizabeth's time, came the almost necessary journey to Italy, among members of the upper classes, and this accounts for the sudden introduction of Italian forms in the buildings that were erected during her reign. At first there was life in these, as we may see at Audley End, or Burleigh House, or the still finer farm house that is now called "Dukes House," at Bradford, and there was good workmanship, but the slovenly days of the Stuarts altered all this at once, and if we look for example at the scroll parapet which surmounts the walls of Shrewsbury School we shall see how meagre and attenuated it is. The old Schoolhouse is termed a "wooden building," and this must have been very picturesque from the situation in which it stood. By the term 'wooden' is to be understood half-timbered, and many fine specimens of such architecture may be found still in Shrewsbury, Chester, and Ludlow, and occasionally in other towns, such as Leicester Hospital at Warwick, and Bablake's at Coventry.

The parapet is a coarse scroll belonging to the so-called 'renaissance' style, which in Elizabeth's time superseded whatever the Tudor period had left of pointed architecture.

The windows were all of the square form introduced into England not long before the erection of the first part of the building, with the exception of the south end of the Upper School Room, which has a large window with a pointed arch with three mullions and perpendicular tracery. It has been thought by some that this window was removed from an Ecclesiastical building, and there is nothing inconsistent in the supposition.



The tracery and other kindred types (which must not be confounded for a moment with the magnificent perpendicular window in the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury), prevailed during the whole of the 16th century.

In the centre of the building is a gateway adorned on either side with a rudely designed Corinthian column on which stand figures of a Scholar and Graduate in the dress of the times. Over the arch is a quotation in Greek from Isocrates. Εὰν ἡς φιλομαθής ἔσῃ πολυμαθής. This is so arranged that the School Boy stands for the “lover of learning,” and the Graduate for the “well learned.” The arms of Charles I. in high relief are placed above, and on the west is a sun dial.

The square pinnacled tower, from which a magnificent view of the plains of Shropshire can be obtained, was partly re-built in 1831.

The Library was re-built in 1815. Formerly at each end was a square headed window, and on each side three gables. Over the Library, previously to the alterations, there were sleeping apartments for some of the boarders. These were all taken away at that time and the present commodious room built. Of course it belongs to the Gothic of Burns, or Nash, or Smirke.



The length of the Upper School Room is about 80ft. long by 21ft. broad, and the Chapel and Library each 63ft long by 22 ft. A stone bearing the following inscription is built in the outside wall of the Library at the south end :—

1595. DAVID
LLOYD AND
THOMAS LEWIS,
GENTLEMEN,
THEN BAYLIVFS.

But exterior improvements of the 17th century, and erection of stately buildings could not restore the credit of the School convulsed by internal dissensions, and impaired by incapable instructors.

It is but justice to Mr. Meighen to say that this does not appear to be attributable to his negligence or incapacity as a master. At least the Bishop of Lichfield in a letter to the Bailiffs, Oct. 9th, 1626, imputes the decay of the School "which hath been sometimes famous and of greate request, but now is obscure and unwoorthie in the reputation of all men" to "the defalt and negligence of enferior Schoolmasters," and he desires the Bailiffs to send him five of "the choicest of those Schollers which are to be removed unto the highest schoolmaster," that he may judge "of the sufficiencie and insufficiencie of those masters."

The result, it is probable convinced the Bishop that the second and third masters were unfit for their situatiou, for in the course of the following year, viz: on the 17th October, 1627, the Bailiffs notified to St. John's College that both those places were vacant, and requested them to send two new masters. They also state that "many boys are now sent to distant Schools, and Meighen alone left in the Upper School." The Master and Senior Fellows in return say (Nov. 19th): "We read in the same, with much grief of heart, the present weaknes and decaye of your schoole, which, if it had happened by our default wold have ben more grievous to us. But our elections having formerly ben made of such only as were comended by your selves, you cannot in equity but cleare us of the mishapp. Now sync you have referd the remedy of your disease wholly to us, that our care therin may the better appear unto you, we have not insisted upon any of our owne for favour, but inquyred diligently abroad in the University, and amongst them made choyce of the most eminent and best deserving that cowld be perswaded to accept of such preferment. Wherby we trust we shall gyve for the present great satisfaction to your desyres, and in a shorte tyme heare a better report of your schoole. To the second place therefore we have elected James Brooke, Ma^r of Arts and Fellow of Gonville and Caius Coll., whose abilityes ar well knownen unto us by diverse publiq exercises performed by him in our University with creditt, and his carriage commended to us by those who have dayly experience therof. To the third place we have elected David Evans,* batchelor of Arts of Jesus Coll. in our University brought up in your School and well comended to us and approved of us both for ability of learning and

* That this master was an exception to the "inferior schoolmaster" we have a proof in the Corporation Accounts for 1636-7, where we find the entry:—"Paid what was geven Mr. David Evans, the third Schoolemster, in respect of his extracrdinary paines in teaching ye head Schole.—£08. 00. 00.

conversacon of life." There is also a letter of the 24th of the same month from the Bishop, in which he informs the Bailiffs that he had examined and approved James Brooke and Sir David Evans, who had recently been appointed masters "in the poynt of literature;" and concludes by expressing a hope that "by their meanes the former bewtie of that schoole soe much decayed wilbe revyved."

Brooke did not long continue in his office, for in 163 $\frac{9}{10}$, the Bailiffs sent to St. John's College, notice of the vacancy. It seems probable the College Authorities were tired of this continual worry for they write that they had hoped by the choice of the two last Masters, "so able and sufficient every way for that course of lyfe," to have heard no more complaints, and recommended the 3rd Master to be promoted, adding "as we are willing to yield unto you all your rights, so we must and shalbe carefull to preserve our owne to ourselves." The Bailiffs, strange to say, now recommended for the office of 2nd Master the very person that had formerly given them so much trouble and annoyance, Ralph Gittins, who had been compelled to retire from the post by the decision of the Lord Chancellor. Gittins was appointed, but he did not hold the office long, for in January, 163 $\frac{7}{8}$, being aged and unfit to teach, and as it was for the good of the School that he should resign his surrender was therefore obtained. It took place July 16th, 1638, and the manner in which the Corporation and the Bishop speak of him proves that he was not so utterly worthless as some former representations might induce us to suppose. The former admit, when he was aspiring to the place of Head Master (Aug. 1635), "we know not but that he may bee sufficient for learning," but they object to "his discretion, judgement, and other qualityes necessary in a governor;" and the Bishop (1637), takes a tender interest in his concerns, stipulating for an allowance of £15 per annum, and £60 in hand on his resignation, "the poore man as I have harde was longe deprived of his place whearbye he loste much."

The Bishop and the College could, of course, derive their impressions of the declining state of the School only from the representations of those who resided on the spot, and it is not easy to avoid suspecting that a party spirit had some share in those representations, at least the register of admissions exhibits no proof of decay, as will be seen by the subjoined list of all the

admissions in every year from the commencement of Ashton's presidency to the close of Meighen's.

1562.	-	-	-	-	-	289	A year from 16th Nov., 1597	-	88
1563.	-	-	-	-	-	100	"	"	97
1564.	-	-	-	-	-	97	"	"	83
1565.	-	-	-	-	-	106	"	"	96
1566.	-	-	-	-	-	103	"	"	117
1567.	-	-	-	-	-	81	"	"	114
1568, to 23rd Jul.	-	-	-	-	-	23	"	"	51
Two leaves cut out.							"	"	27
1569, from 5th Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	99	"	"	96
1570.	-	-	-	-	-	54	"	"	82
1571, from Christmas	-	-	-				"	"	93
From 11th Jan., 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1573, as it seems	-	-	-	-	-	214	"	"	75
1574, to the plague (1575)	-	-	-	-	-	158	"	"	90
After the plague, to 12th Mar., 157 $\frac{8}{9}$	-	-	-	-	-	141	"	"	90
From 12th Mar., 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, to 16th Nov., 1579	-	-	-	-	-	31	"	"	103
A year from 16th Nov., 1579	-	-	-	-	-	80	"	"	86
Ditto from ditto, 1580	-	-	-	-	-	153	"	"	87
Ditto from ditto, 1581	-	-	-	-	-	133	"	"	108
From 16th Nov., 1582, to 19th Jul., 1583, when Lawrence resigned	-	-	-	-	-	114	"	"	119
From 1st Oct., 1583, Mr. Meighen's appointment to 16th Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	13	"	"	82
A year from 16th Nov., 1583	-	-	-	-	-	130	"	"	75
" " "	1584	-	-	-	-	115	"	"	89
" " "	1585	-	-	-	-	46	"	"	72
" " "	1586	-	-	-	-	71	"	"	84
" " "	1587	-	-	-	-	78	"	"	57
" " "	1588	-	-	-	-	89	"	"	137
" " "	1589	-	-	-	-	119	"	"	83
" " "	1590	-	-	-	-	155	"	"	93
" " "	1591	-	-	-	-	118	"	"	70
" " "	1592	-	-	-	-	153	"	"	123
" " "	1593	-	-	-	-	181	"	"	125
" " "	1594	-	-	-	-	112	"	"	86
" " "	1595	-	-	-	-	94	"	"	67
" " "	1596	-	-	-	-	77	"	"	

Edmund Howes, too, would hardly have ventured to set down the encomiastic account of this School which he had inserted in his continuation of Stow's Annals, p. 1062, Ed. 1631, even though his publisher was the Schoolmaster's son, if its condition had been so very deplorable as the Bishop and College were made to believe.

"The said School," he writes, "hath continued now 54 yeares, and of those 54 yeeres my worthy and learned friend, M. John Meighen, now chiefe

master of the same, hath bin chiefe master there 48 yeeres complete, during all which time of 48 yeeres, notwithstanding that many attempts have bin made by divers persons of place and great power, both by suits of law and otherwise, thereby as well to wrest away, part of the meanes thereof, as also to breake and infringe some of the said ordinances, yet as well the meanes of the said Schoole, hathe beene hitherto preserved through the good care and speciall endeavoure of the said M. John Meighen, the chiefe Master and Governour thereof, and godly blessing upon the same, as also the ordinances thereof, to the uttermost of his power, and with the expence of his owne purse defended from violation."

And that Mr. Meighen had, at least some persons in the town who thought highly of his merits is plain from the eulogy of him in the M.S. Arms of the Bailiffs of the Town previously referred to, in which he is styled "That famous person, this yeare deceased, who to his perpetual memory hath by his great care and industry since he was the chiefe scholemaster, wholy endeauored the flourishing condition of the same, not seeking to advance himselfe or his by deminishing from the revenues any thing, having left a good paterne to them that succeed; making it his great care and chiefe work to perfect that structure and building in a glorious manner."

In one of the books presented to the Library, the donor, Thomas Pritchard, Archdeacon of Llandaff in 1627, styles his old School as even then "the most numerous in all England. Dulcissimæ Nutrici suæ (totius Angliæ numerosissimæ) Scholæ Salopiensi hoc ΘΡΕΠΙΤΗΡΙΟΝ d: d: Tho: Prichard, Archidiac. Llandaven: et Coll. Jesu, Oxon, Vice-princ." At this time it must be remembered the complaints against the Head Master were greatest.

The Bailiffs were, with all the trouble they had with Mr. Meighen, anxious to provide for him in his old age, and propositions were presented to the Bishop of Lichfield and St. John's College on his behalf. They urged that the "Grammar Schoole beinge greatly decayed for learning and number of Scholars," and Mr. Meighen," not being able by his great age and weakness to continue the burden of his office, "it is thoughte meet that he should resign the place," and, in consequence leave the School House, they proposed that "In consideration whereof, and of his long service in the said Schoole,

it is thought[t] meete that he should haue payd him yearlye out of the Schoole revenewes during his life the summe of £20, and also should have during his life and a quarter of a yeare after rent free and free from reparations the house in Grinsell which was provided for the Schoole Mrs. and Schollers...in time of any plague or other infectious disease in the Towne of Salop. And that the said John Mighen should haue allso out of the Schoole revenewes the summe of £100.

“And for Mr. Meighens better security as well for the payment of the said £20 to him yearly during his life and for the enjoying of the said house at Grinsell and for the payment of the said summe of £100 upon his resignation of the place he holdeth and yealding up of the said house he now hath as head SchooleMr.: It is desired that the said L. Bishop and the aforesaid Colledge would be pleased to give their consent thereunto. And that the right Honourable the L. Keeper would vouchsafe to establish the same by decree in his Ma^{ties} High Court of Cauncery, and that all these things be done at the Schooles charges.

CHA. BENYON	{	Ballivi Villæ}
THO HEYES	{	Salop.

“Wee whose names are subscribed having been chosen amongst others by the commons of the s^d Towne to consider of the affaires of the Schoole, consent to the presentment of the aforesad propositions.

Ell. Jones, Tho. Owen. H. Mackworth.
Tho. Wingfeild. R. Gibbons. George Wright.
Jo. Meighen as committed.”

To these terms the College agreed, and in 1635 Mr. Meighen resigned the office he had held for more than half a century, retired to the Country School at Grinshill, and died a few months afterwards. He was buried at St. Mary’s, Shrewsbury, on the 3rd of February, 163⁵.

CHAPTER X.

ELECTION OF CHALONER.—HIS EXPULSION FROM OFFICE.—ELECTION OF PIGOTT.
RE-APPOINTMENT OF CHALONER.

—o—

HE election of a new Head Master was always a difficult matter to arrange between the Bailiffs and the College. It will be remembered that by the original Charter, the sole nomination of the Head Master rested with the Bailiffs and Burgesses. In Elizabeth's reign this was altered and a compromise was effected which enabled the College to recommend, though the formal appointment of the Master still rested with the Bailiffs. This arrangement was a frequent cause of dissatisfaction and led to many unseemly disputes between the two parties.

When Mr. Meighen tendered his resignation, the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury wrote to St. John's College, and apparently proposed an amicable arrangement, for they thank the College for consenting “to ioyne with vs in some course that may tend to the restoration of the ancient bewty and lustre of our Schooles now much deformed and eclipsed,” and state the desirability of an able Head Master being appointed, one who “must be able to governe not onely children but men.” This was in 1635. The Bailiffs, however, were not willing when Mr. Meighen resigned, that the selection of a new Master should be left to the College, for they write in the same letter, that when the time arrived for such a selection to be made, it was their “intendment to have the *chiefest stroke therein.*”* At first, the Bailiffs at the express wish of some persons of importance in the town, named Mr. Poole, a native of the town and son of a Burgess, “one who hath beene euer since the time he cold read English brought vp in our Schooles vntil he entred the Vniuersity of Oxford, and for his life, conversation, learning, religion and instruction of youth hath beene very well approved and hath given abundant testimony of his industry, sufficiency and abilityes of teaching schollers.” The College however nominated a “young man” of whom the Corporation did not approve, being themselves at this time as the Bishop of Lichfield informs the College by letter, 24th Nov.,

* Underlined in M.S.

1635, "addicted to one Mr. John Hardinge, Master of Arts of 12 years standing, of Cambridge," having made "a publique choyce of him in a generall and greate assembly." His Lordship, with more caution, perhaps, than sound wisdom, advises them to acquiesce in this election, which was a manifest usurpation, "to avoyde contention and to intereste your Colledge in the right of a nomination." The man, "I assure you," continues he, "hath bin highly comended unto mee by many of sounde judgemente both for his learninge, judgmente, methode, governmente and honesty." Why, early in Sept., 1635, the Bailiffs should write and recommend Mr. Poole, an Oxford man, and in November of the same year they should strongly recommend Mr. Harding, a Cambridge man, as having been elected by the public choice it is impossible to say, but certainly Mr. Harding had strong claims upon them for he had filled the office of second Master, and he seemed to have been an especial favourite in the town.

The College, however, maintained that they alone had the right of nomination, but this the Corporation of Shrewsbury disputed, and they expended no less a sum than £300 in law in attempting to place their candidate in the office he sought. It was however in vain for not only did they loose their case, but as the following extract from the Corporation accounts, 1636-7, show, had also to pay the sum of £170 11s. 10d. towards the law charges the College were put to in the matter.

Paid S^t John's Colledge in Cambridge, their charge expended
in questioning of y^e town for placing Mr. Harding cheife
Scholemaister according to y^e Lord Referees order - - - £170 11 10

The College acted very fairly with the Corporation for they wrote to the Bailiffs and intimated their desire to meet them with an allowance of charges in the suits between themselves and the town. It is therefore probable that the above item only included part of the expenses the College incurred.

The settlement was apparently an amicable one. The Bailiffs, Th. Nicolls and Simon Weston, write to the College: "Where contention as betwixt such as are wise, not soe much the prevayling as the availing of either party will be considered. A late contention hath hapned between your College and our Corporation touching the placing of a Head Master in our Free Schole.

In which busines the trouble and paynes belongeth to you and vs, the benefitte to others. In which respect if that be acted by eyther of vs which shall really conduce to effect that which shold bee both our aymes, it is not much materiall which of vs be thought the principall actor." They then ask the College to " finde out and commend a man in all respects fitte for the Head place of our Schoole," and hope " that you and wee forgetting the former divisions of our predecessors and now according may revive the creddit of that place that seems by others to be allmost forgotten, because it seemes by you and vs to be neglected." One of the Bailiffs above-named, Simon Weston, writes again to the College, and entreats them to send at once " an able honest and discreet man for the supply of this place which is now vacant and soe hath long been to the prejudice of our towne and country. I doe earnestly entreate you, first for God's sake, secondly for your owne creddit, and lastly for the prosperity of this antient Schoole wherwith both you and wee are interested, that you will faithfully perform this thing with as much expedition as you may, and for what things have been heretofore unjustly doene, you shall finde men ready and willing to joyne with you to have a redresse thereof."

After some months delay, the College appointed Mr. Thomas Chaloner,* born at Llansillin, a village in Denbighshire, on the Shropshire borders, educated at Shrewsbury under Mr. Meighen, having been admitted Nov. 17th, 1614. He was a member of Jesus Coll., Cambridge, being matriculated among the Quadrantarii[†] there July 5th, 1617, and proceeded B.A. in 1620, and M.A. in 1624. So that he was probably of much the same standing with his competitor Harding, and could scarcely have been the young man for whom the College originally intended the office.

The appointment was satisfactory to the town for the Bailiffs write on March 16th, 163⁶₇, "especially that you have commiserated the state of our poore schoole in supplieinge vs with soe able and euery way qualified a scholemr. (Mr. Chandler, marg.) whom we cannot choose in requitall of this

*The Chalenors are believed to have descended from a Norman family that came over with the Conqueror, but in Welsh pedigrees they are derived from Madoc Croom, founder of one of the 15 tribes of Wales, about the year 1135. The names of his descendants are purely Welsh until his namesake Madoc Croom took the surname Chalenor, from a place called Chalenor in France. It is probable that this Madoc followed Edward III. in his French wars, and then acquired the name, and probably an estate, for services rendered. The name is still extant on the Welsh borders.

† i.e. the pensioners, who wore square caps, in opposition to the sizars, who wore round.—Dr. Butler.

care, but *welcome** with all gladnes, and for further testimony therof much desire to complie with your Colledge for the augmentation of his means the speediest and best way your wisdomes shall direct."

That the Corporation welcomed Mr. Chaloner is also shewn by the following extract from their accounts for the year :—

Paid what was laid out in a banquet at the admission of Mr.

Challoner, the cheife Scholemaster - - - - -	01 00 00
--	----------

The expense of communicating with St. John's College was very great for in the same accounts the item occurs :—

Paid what was given to Mr. John Lloyd, draper, to bringe

a letter to St. John's College, in Cambridge - - - - -	06 00 00
--	----------

This refers to the letter sent by the Bailiffs and quoted above.

The following items connected with the School also occur, but no special interest attaches to them :—

Paid Thomas Rider, attorney for engrossing, and being

attorney for the Schoole - - - - -	01 06 00
------------------------------------	----------

,, unto Mr. Ralph Jones in full of a decree made by ye Court of Request at Westminster - - - - -	50 00 00
---	----------

,, Mr. Challon' for his journey to ye B ^p . of Cov. and Lich. ab ^t School bus. - - - - -	0 15 0
---	--------

,, Mr. Challoner for teaching School before Lady-day - -	15 0 0
--	--------

,, Mr. Challoner for catechysinge - - - - -	10 0 0
---	--------

,, Mr. Challoner for 2 journeys to Cambridge about School occasions - - - - -	4 0 0
--	-------

,, what was given Mr. Spurslowe, likewise Mr. Hugh Spurstowe, the 4th Schoolmaster - - - - -	02 10 0
---	---------

,, Mr. Ralph Jones, the 3rd Scholmaster, for his half-year's annuity due at Mich ^{mas} last, according to y ^e aforesaid order made at the Court of Request - - - - -	05 00 00
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* Underlined.

On the 16th of June, 1638, Charles 1st granted a Charter to the town of Shrewsbury. By this Charter a Mayor was substituted for Bailiffs as the head of the Corporation. The Bailiffs also surrendered their control over the affairs of the School, which became vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.

The expense of the alterations was very large, and the maintainence of the School rights caused much trouble. The following were some of the charges :—

Paid what was spent by Dr. Bale, M^r of S^t. John's Colledge;

Mr. Challoner, the cheife Schoolmaster; and Mr. Foster,
y^e School Bayliffe, in attending the Lords of the Privy
Councell when the Charter of this town was in question
to defend y^e School rites - - - - - 30 0 0

Paid more tow^{ds} y^e charge expended ab^t y^e quⁿ. raised ag^t y^e
town and School, and for answering the Tithes belong-
ing to y^e Schools and towards y^e securing of y^e Schoole
grants in y^e New Charter - - - - - - - - - - - 50 0 0

The stipend of the preacher at Chirbury, (the tithes of which parish belonged to the School), had as early as 1627, been the subject of correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bailiffs. In one of these letters the Archbishop indignantly writes: "God and men wold cry shame vpon vs, if there be not care taken that some honest portion, to wytt, £40 a-yeare at the least be allowed," and required in the King's name that without any delay the inhabitants of Chirbury should receive satisfaction. The matter, however, remained without redress until 1638, when at the King's Council, at Whitehall, held on the 30th March, it appeared that the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, and the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, were willing to allow the Vicar there £50 per annum instead of £9 6s. 8d., which had been previously paid, such increase was authorised. At the same Council, the Masters' salaries were increased as suggested by the Bailiffs, the Head Master receiving an increase of £10, and the sum of £5 each was added to the stipend of the second and third Schoolmasters.

All these difficulties having been now amicably settled, it might have

been fairly hoped that the School would enter upon a successful era, but the political horizon began to be overcast, and the sovereign and the people unhappily came into collision. Mr. Chaloner was heartily attached to the cause of royalty, and as Shrewsbury (as has already been stated), occupied the most important position in the West of England, it was the centre of a loyal gathering, and the scene of many events during these unhappy conflicts. The result naturally was that Chaloner was unable to devote himself to teaching, pupils fell off, and as the tide turned and the Parliamentarians gained the upper hand, he was expelled from his post, and another Master appointed in his stead.

Mr. Chaloner's register of admissions commences in 1636. The School appears to have enjoyed in his earlier years a high reputation under his auspices. The number of Scholars admitted in 1637, was 128; in 1638, 121; in 1639, 107; in 1640, 120; in 1641, they fall to 78; in 1642, 79; and he adds this reflection, "let my successor blame civill war and" (something obliterated) "Academies mourne and are desolate, colonyes of the muses are desolate, and the number of Shrewsbury Scholars for this 2 yeares is so small that upon the foote of my account" (here follow some accounts not very intelligible).

The King set up his standard at Nottingham, and proceeded without delay to Wellington. He arrived there on September 19th, 1642, and reached Shrewsbury on the following day. A few days after Charles' arrival he summoned the gentry and freeholders of the County to attend at Shrewsbury, and in pathetic terms pleaded for help in men and money. The appeal was liberally answered, but we do not find that the School authorities volunteered any help. It appears, "Dr. Babbington told Lord Fawkeland" there was money in the chest and he, by the King's authority, sent to the Mayor who sent for Chaloner. The sum required was £600, and a similar amount was given at the same time by Sir Richard Newport, created Lord Newport of High Ercall. The School chest did not contain so much money, and what was wanting was made up by the School Bailiff, Mr. Robert Forster, a bookseller of the town.

The following acknowledgment was given by the King:—
Charles Rex.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well: Whereas you have out of

your good affection to our present service, and towards the supply of our extraordinary occasions, lent unto us the sum of £600, being a stock belonging to the School, founded by our royal predecessor, King Edward VI., in this our Town of Shrewsbury, we do hereby promise, that we shall cause the same to be truly repaid to you whenever you shall demand the same: and shall always remember the loan of it as a very acceptable service unto us.

Given under our signet at our Court of Shrewsbury, this 11th October, 1642.

To our trusty and well beloved Richard
Gibbons*, late Mayor of Shrewsbury,
and Thomas Chaloner, schoolmaster
of the free school there.”

A few years later the Corporation took proceedings to recover this loan before the Commissions of the Great Seal, against Richard Gibbons, Thomas Chaloner, the sons of Robert Betton, deceased (senior Alderman in 1642), and Richard Berrington (senior Councillor in 1642), who kept the keys of the chest when the money was taken out. On the 23rd July, 1650, Sequestration was awarded ag^t Gibbons if he did not put in a perfect answer. On 4th Oct., 1650, it was shewn “that the def Gibbons had been of late years imprisoned in com. Salop, and since he came forth of prison had been proved to absent himself from his place of abode, and by reason of the late troublesome times was much impoverished.” On May 19th, 1653, the Bill was dismissed without any relief. Mr. Robert Forster, the School Bailiff, died in 1652.

A Council of War was held in the School Library, April, 1643, at which Arthur Lord Capel, Henry Bromley, Esq., High Sheriff; Sir Francis Ottley, Governor; Sir John Meanes, the Lieutenant-Colonel; Sir Richard Lee, Sir John Weld, and Edward Cressett, Esq., were present. They sat every day, for Mr. Chaloner, has observed that “Heinsii Notæ in Novum Testamentum, 1641, given by the printer therof, Mr. Daniell, was stolne away when the King’s Commissioners for artillery sate dayley in the Library,” and in another book, that it was “baseley torne by the sacrilegious fingers of a Scotch camp chaplain.” He also records the distinguished visitors whom he entertained. The King himself resided at the Council House, opposite to the School

* Gibbons received the honour of Knighthood from Charles.

Buildings. “When the King kept his Court here, successively these lords lodged in the schooles, viz.: Lord Keeper Littleton, Lord Viscount Grandison, Lord Archbp. Williams, Lord Cholmeley, and S^r Rich. Dyot, at my house; at Mr. Evans his house my L^d Gray of Ruthin, and L^d North and his brother. Deus pacis pacem indulgeat.”

In 1643, he records “The number of the Schollars this year admitted is 70. Instead of the banquet we had a dinner. Novemb.—Because they of Denbighshire did not hold their Holt, the Rebellion (*this word is carefully erased*, and war substituted in its room), is like to be prolonged to a great and tedious war: *ιλαθι κυριε ερατευματων.*”

In 1644, the number of Scholars admitted was only 22, and it is easy to conceive how little favourable to the prosperity of a place of education the state of the town and county in that year must have proved. Twenty-eight new Scholars were, however, admitted between the audit day, Nov. 16th of that year, and the 21st and 22nd of the following February, when the town was taken. Chaloner was plundered of all his property and ejected, finding shelter where he could. “Bonis omnibus exutis *απεσκορακισθην.*” “I was stripped of all I had and cast out to the crows,” he writes.

When the town was taken it was by treachery, and it is fortunate for the School that this was so. For it stood in close proximity to the Castle, and occupied so exposed a position on the north-west side of the town, that it is certain if a lengthy siege had taken place (and from the strong position the town held it is probable a siege would have been prolonged), the New School Buildings would have been seriously damaged, if not entirely demolished during the conflict.

That Chaloner was an excellent Greek and Latin Scholar is evident from the specimens he has left, Salopians of the present day might claim them. In the first few years of his Head-mastership the number of Scholars was higher than at any previous time. Old Shropshire and Welsh families are found on the registers, and those of neighbouring counties were well represented. In the School he was ably seconded by David Evans—David Ddù (Black David as he was called), who had been his fellow Collegian at Jesus

College, Cambridge. As we have already noticed, this gentleman had given proofs of his teaching abilities, we learn this from the entry in the Corporation accounts. Evans remained Second Master through the whole of this troublesome time, for when Chaloner was expelled and Pigott appointed he served as ably under the Commonwealth Master as under the Royalist, and after 30 years service in all, he died during the Head-mastership of Pigott, and was buried in St. Mary's Church. The following is his epitaph:—

“Caveto, sis puer; prope est David niger,
Notandus olim literis rubris senex.
Is Priscianus temporis sui inclitus:
Nescis adhuc? Abito! nescis literas.”

A successor was appointed to Mr. Chaloner, in Richard Pigott, a native of Northwich, in Cheshire, and apparently a layman (he is called in the School accounts for 1646, “gentleman”), whose principles were of course congenial to those of the party who now gained the ascendancy in Shrewsbury. He was an acquaintance of Richard Baxter, who calls him “my old friend,” and this is nearly all we know of him, but it is probable he took Orders soon after he was appointed Head Master. He was brought from Newport to Shrewsbury.

The list of admissions under this gentleman shows that the School was in a flourishing condition.

A year from 17th Nov., 1645		-	52		A year from 17th Nov., 1654		-	79	
”	”	1646	-	90	”	”	1655	-	82
”	”	1647	-	83	”	”	1656	-	56
”	”	1648	-	94	”	”	1657	-	64
”	”	1649	-	60	”	”	1658	-	93
”	”	1650	-	40	”	”	1659	-	98
”	”	1651	-	66	”	”	1660	-	71
”	”	1652	-	102	”	”	1661	-	74
”	”	1653	-	51					

In 1650, the School was once more closed for some months in consequence of the plague which visited Shrewsbury this year. The following is the order of the Council:—“ You are also forthwith to dissolve both the Schools in your towne and see that they continue soe till it shall please God the infection shall cease.

JO. BRADSHAWE, P.

Whitehall, 9th Aug., 1650.”

During Mr. Pigott's Head-mastership a matter was finally settled which for nearly 50 years had been the subject of long and at times angry correspondence between the town and St. John's College. This was the foundation of Scholarships at the College, in accordance with Ashton's Ordinances. From the year 1612 to 1624, there seems to have been no confidence existing between the School authorities and the College, and the impression at Cambridge was that the Head Master favoured the town much more than the College. In the early years the College feared that after the buildings were completed, the town might return to furnish the Library, "deferring if not defeating the better use to succeed." The town replied that "our Schoole in a manner is fastened vpon you and therefore that they should not be treated as strangers." For the whole of these 12 long years the subject was under discussion, and when the Corporation were willing to agree to the College terms, the security of the funds to be invested was questioned, and it was not till the end of 1623, that a final arrangement was made and £300 ordered to be invested by the town from the School funds, as the following item from the Corporation accounts shew:—

"[1624]. Sal. Exch. 19th Jun., 21 J. 1. Agg. to graunte a rent chardge of £17 10s. out of the pasture lately p'chased of Mr. Tho. Bromhill, one called Park field, the other Meribury field, the other small medow, to St. John's Coll. (in conson of £300 p^d to y^e corpor. from y^e School treasure) to found 2 schollarships accdg to y^e ordin^{ces}.

In accordance with a deed made between the Bailiffs and Burgesses, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, and John Meighen, Head Schoolmaster; William Peers, son of George Peers, gent., and Nicholas Prowde, son of Richard Prowde of Shrewsbury, then deceased, being two Burgesses sons, were elected Nov. 11th, 1624, the two first Foundation Scholars under Mr. Ashton's Ordinances. William Peers was afterwards Vicar of Llandyssil, in Montgomery, and Nicholas Prowde became Archdeacon of Cashel, in Ireland, having also for some time held successively the Vicarage of Meole Brace, and the Living of Diddlebury, in the County of Salop.

This deed did not end the difficulties in connection with the Scholarships. In 1631, further correspondence ensued, the College complaining in one letter that they were kept hoodwinkt by the Bailiffs and Governors of the town.

In 1649, the whole subject was in dispute, at that date the sum of £113 15s. was due to the College as arrears of the annuity of £17 10s. This amount was disputed as not being legally due on the ground that the College did not fulfil its obligations, for they had refused such as had been recommended, and filled the vacant Scholarships with students from other places. It was not till 1656 that this matter was definitely settled, when Articles of Agreement were concluded, Sept. 27th, between the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the town, Dr. Anthony Tuckney, Master of St. John's College, and Mr. Pigott the Head Master. In this agreement the conditions as to the Scholarships are distinctly laid down. They were these, that no other persons be nominated for the Scholarships than—(1.) Legitimate sons of Burgesses in the town of Shrewsbury. (2.) In default such as are born in the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury. (3.) In default such as are born in the Liberties of the Town of Shrewsbury. (4.) In default such as are born in the parish of Chirbury. (5.) In default those born in the County of Salop. (6.) Or lastly, such Scholars as may be born elsewhere. The only stipulation being, that the Scholar shall have been at the School three years, and have been “of the First Bench in the Highest School by the space of one whole year at the leaste.”

At the time of the Restoration a like fate to that which befell his predecessor awaited Mr. Pigott, and although the authorities of St. John's College formally nominated him with a view of confirming his title to the office he held, yet in July, 1662, his friends having lost power, he was dismissed from office and taken to the Castle, in company with Michael Betton, and Mr. Tallents the ejected minister of St. Mary's, where he was imprisoned for a few days. He died in the next year, and was buried at St. Mary's, on October 21st, 1663, exactly one year before Chaloner was laid to his rest, at the same place.

We may well infer that he passed the years during which he held his office here, in tranquillity and peace. Such was not the case with Mr. Chaloner. He had taken the School Registers away with him, and used them as a sort of diary, in which he set down all manner of private notes in Greek and Latin; and these curiously illustrate his life, and exhibit a living picture of the straits to which he was reduced. He, like many other men, was reduced to great extremities in the civil wars of the Stuart period.

These were not confined to either side, but they suffered from being true to their convictions. He removed to "Riton," apparently Ruyton, near Baschurch, where he taught School for seven months, thence he retired to Newnes, near Ellesmere, and after a short time went up to London, with the hopes of making his peace with the ruling powers, but was able to effect it, only by submitting to conditions grievous, as he says, to his estate and conscience: "Conditiones admisi, et rei et conscientiae meae perquam graves." He was obliged we know to pay a composition of £60 for his malignancy, to make a formal surrender of the Head-mastership of Shrewsbury School, and we can scarcely doubt from some of his expressions that he was obliged to take the Covenant with the best grace he could. He wisely made the best of matters and returning to his former neighbourhood, took Birch Hall, or as he loved to Latinise it *Ædes Betulianæ*, where he opened school, with 44 of his Ruyton pupils, and the acquisition of 46 new ones, and contrasting this confined sphere with his splendid one at Shrewsbury, fancifully likens himself to the tyrant, who driven from the helm of government in Syracuse was content to wield the rod at Corinth. "Nam Syracusis exulans, Corinthi tyrannidem molior."

At the end of ten months he was invited to Drayton by Sir John Corbet of Adderley, Bart., M.P., patron of that School. Most of his pupils from Birch Hall accompanied him; Sir John had obtained a licence for him from the House of Commons, and he had a reasonable prospect of a permanent settlement. But the loyal clergy were, by this time handed over to the tender mercies of a Committee for Scandalous and Plundered Ministers, and Mr. Chaloner was distasteful to a majority of that 'accursed crew,' so he ventures to style them, ("Mandato tyrannico τα καταρωτατου delegatorum synedrii ex agro Salopico discedere coactus sum,") who in spite of all his efforts and prayers banished him from the county. This expulsion was the more grievous, because he had been obliged to pay £10, a sum which, in his then circumstances, he could ill spare, to his predecessor, Mr. Cudworth (probably a brother of the author of the Intellectual System), "pro introitu."

Nothing which he had hitherto undergone, gave him, he assures us, so much concern. Yet in the midst of this affliction he still finds room for pious gratitude. "The divine mercy" says he "did not fail me." His good

character raised him friends in every emergency. He was invited to the School of Hawarden; and though he complains of a multitude of poor children who were to be taught the rudiments of English, yet he soon collected a School of more than 100 gentlemen's sons. He tells, with much delight of their proficiency in learning and attachment to his person, of their representing the Captivi of Plautus and of their poetical contests with the boys of the neighbouring School at Chester.

The plague (28th June, 1647), broke up his School at Hawarden, and drove him to Overton, whither his former success followed him. All these removals appear to have given him, if he had it not before, somewhat of a restless turn. He speaks of having been rejected by the Wrexham cobblers, from which it is plain he had been soliciting a situation there; and of removing in 1652, to the School of Stone, where in a short time he collected 122 Scholars, and three of the intermediate years he had passed as domestic tutor in the family of Sir John Puleston, at Emrall, where he found his pupils more than ordinarily dull, “pueros pessimæ indolis.” At Stone he continued in peace and quietness for about two years, when he was induced to quit it for the School of Ruthin, upon which he enters Aug. 1653, with a devout prayer, and an admission that his enemies, who, as he says, were very many, called him, ‘a rolling stone that would never gather any moss.’ The truth is, that besides that restlessness of disposition which seems to have been imputed to him not without justice, Mr. Chaloner had another propensity very much calculated to create enemies at all times, but especially in such as those on which he was cast. He was too free of speech, and of this he was himself not insensible, for soon after his settlement at Ruthin he records that it had been the subject of some of his waking thoughts during the night, and he resolved to exercise a stronger restraint over himself in future. At the end of little more than two years the poor man was obliged to make another removal. In Cromwell's anger against all the royalists for the ill-judged rising in the West, he inhibited, by his sole authority, Nov. 1655, any person who had been sequestered for delinquency (*i.e.* loyalty) from teaching School, and the new Major-General of North Wales, at the instigation, as Mr. Chaloner thinks, of the people of Wrexham, forced him to relinquish the beloved School of Ruthin. He allows, however, that he had forfeited all

hopes of averting this inhuman ordinance, by his own indiscretion.* Hereupon he repaired to London, and presented a petition to the Lord Protector. His Highness referred him to the Major-General and Commissioners, and they, as appears, at length consented to permit his return.

Mr. Chaloner seems to have amused his leisure during his various wanderings by dwelling with a melancholy satisfaction upon the society which he enjoyed while a resident in Shrewsbury. The names are most of them of the first rank in the county, with a slight mixture of an inferior class, reminding us of the much greater degree of intercourse which prevailed between the different classes of society in that age than is the case at present.

“When I lived in Shrewsbury these persons following were a knot of companye-keepers at the Sextrye.” The Sextry is now called King’s Head Shut, and leads from High Street to Princess Street. Formerly it communicated with St. Chad’s Church by a covered way. The old house now standing is the tavern of Chaloner’s day.

Sir Francis Oatley	}	Dick Williams, living.
Mr. Richard Oatley‡		Sir Michaell Ernley, slayne at taking the towne.
Mr. Ponsbery Owen		Sir William Vaughan, slain at Tredagh.
Mr. Thomas Barker		Sir R. Lee, papisted.
Mr. Ireland		Mr. Rich. Owen, dead.
Mr. John Nedham, slaine at taking the towne.		Mr. Kynaston, of Oatley, dead.
John Brigdale, inkeper, dead.		Sir Thomas Lister, dead.
Jack Usgate, living Dec. 1652.		

* It was in a funeral sermon that he committed this folly, and he gives us a sketch of the offensive passage. “Let no one think amiss,” said he, “of the deceased because he did not conform, in all things, to the religion of our new reformers. As long as we hold faith in fundamentals, and pay obedience, men should not raise a clamour concerning indifferent points, and matters merely circumstantial. The late King James, who was very fond of a jest, pretended once to see a star at noon-day. One of his courtiers, at length, avowed that he saw it ; and by degrees the rest of the company came into the same story, except one, who said his eyesight was not good enough to discern it. Say you so, quoth James, you are an honest fellow, and the rest knaves who are ready to say anything to curry favour with me. So, continued Mr. Chaloner, I do not deny that a new state of reformation hath arisen in our ecclesiastical hemisphere. But if any of you are so purblind or short-sighted as not to see it, and ingenuously owns as much, he is, in my opinion, an honester man than those time-servers and hunters after preferment, who exclaim : A star ! a star ! though, perhaps, all the while, they see no such thing.” Our limits will not admit the original Latin, which does more credit to the ingenuity of Mr. Chaloner than to his prudence, and as to the story, it is probably a pure fiction as applied to King James, for it may be found, admirably told by Erasmus.

‡ He was a younger brother of Sir Francis, and a member of Lincoln College, Oxford.

"When I lived in Salop my acquaintance were these following with whom I was most familiar :—

David Evans.	now living.	Richard	dead all.
Thomas Hayward.		John	
Robert Forster.		Peter	
Joseph Baynes.		Andrew Griffies.	
Mr. Roger Owen.		Simon Weston.	
Thomas } Betton.		Vicar Lloid.	
Robert }		Mr. Poole, minister.	
		Mr. Th. Bromhall.	
		Ben Evans, of Raven."	

When we read of the Head Master spending much of his leisure in a tavern we must not suppose that such a habit was as exceptional as many persons would consider it in the present day. Railways have even in our time completely altered the social condition of such places, while if we go back as far as Chaucer we shall find that the landlord of the Tabard was a Scholar, and he generously defrayed the expenses of his guests to Canterbury. "Bold of his speech and wise, and well yettaught, and of manhood him lacked righte nought." Then at Malpas in later days (a fine old country town on the borders of Shropshire), there are hotels—empty indeed now—but they speak of the luxurious times they have seen, by their architecture. In one of them is a panelled room, and a stranger is shown the chair where James I. sat incognito, when he was entertained by the Rector and Curate who were paying their daily visit to the tap room, and the monarch divided the wealthy living into two. The tale is not historically true, but it has been firmly believed for generations, and it is implicitly relied on yet, so that it is as valuable as if it rested on undoubted authority for showing the acknowledged customs of the time. In a previous chapter we recorded that the Head Master, Mr. Meighen, met some of the principal county gentry at the Gullet, a similar house to the Sextry.

Chaloner was soon, however to quit Ruthin, for in the following year, when Mr. Adams founded his School at Newport, Nov., 1656,* he appointed Mr. Chaloner the first Head Master; and it must give every ingenuous mind real pleasure to be told that he owed his promotion to the strenuous exertions

* Mr. Adams had in a will dated 1650, made provision for the establishment of this School in case of his death.

of Thomas Gilbert, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell and Rector of Edgmond. This BISHOP OF SHROPSHIRE as he was generally called, who could have no inducement to protect Mr. Chaloner, but compassion for his persecutions, and a conviction of his merits, displayed a rare and very estimable superiority to sectarian prejudices in recommending to this School one so diametrically opposed to him on the great topics in Church and State which then agitated every mind. Indeed it is manifest that Chaloner must have been an estimable man, by the many friends which he made wherever he went.

He opened School at Newport, Jan. 7th, 1656-7, with his son for under-master, and by the close of 1658 they had 244 Scholars, many of them sons of the first gentlemen in this and the neighbouring counties.

Newport is very pleasantly situated on the borders of Shropshire and Staffordshire, and it is exceedingly central. Highroads to Market Drayton, Stafford, Wolverhampton, Wellington, and Shrewsbury meet here, and at the time when Chaloner taught it was more important than it is now. William Adams who founded the School was what is called a haberdasher, or a member of that Guild, and an Alderman of the City of London.

Its principal lands are situated at Knighton Grange, and it is probably through the influence of Thomas Gilbert that Cromwell exempted the school lands from all kinds of taxes, either parochial or government. When Chaloner was here, Newport must have been the centre of a great number of landed estates, and how well he filled his offices among them, the numbers that attended the School would indicate. He was spared the unhappiness of seeing his favourite abode in flames, for six months after he was buried at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 160 houses which must have comprised a great part of Newport were burned to the ground. They were estimated at £30,000 in value.

On the 4th and 10th of December, 1657, he addressed two copies of verses to Will. Du Gard, Schoolmaster of Merchant Taylors, on his Lexicon of the Greek Testament, and they are prefixed to the edition of that work published at London, 1660. The last of these short poems is here inserted as a specimen of his genius, and as containing some allusions to his personal history. Du Gard's work comprises all the words of the New Testament in their respective inflections, and it is upon this circumstance that Mr. Chaloner's lines are founded.

Plostello innixus, paulatim parvulus infans
 Assuescit teneris terram contingere plantis,
 Brachiaq' adstantis fastidit nota puellæ.
 Illa videns, ridensq' simul, mihi gratulor, inquit,
 Tædia defessis tandem excussisse lacertis.
 Canitiem septena mihi jam lustra tulerunt
 Dictanti pueris linguae primordia Græcae,
 Ah quoties duri post tædia longa laboris
 Hora fatigatum dimisit quinta Magistrum !
 Tu plastrum, Dugarde, scholis puerile parasti,
 Cui tarda incitens tironum infantia, posthac
 Figere sponte suâ gressus, et poplite moto
 Alternare pedes per Græca volumina possit.
 Neglectus gaudetq' tuens meditamina doctor.
 Ergo tibi grates debemus, quotquot ubivis
 Ingenuam facili pubem moderamur habena.
 Nemo magis, quam cujus adhuc vexata procellis
 Innumeris perpessa iram cœliq' marisq,
 Tandem tuta, *Novo* consedit cymbula *Portu.**

But the hope expressed by Mr. Chaloner in these lines that he should find a permanent repose at Newport were not realized. Very soon after they were written the monarchy was restored, and the Act of Uniformity two years later obliging Mr. Pigot to retire, made way for the return of Chaloner to that School, though he intimates that he should not have left Newport if things had gone on to his mind there. “I, T. C., after an exile of nineteen years return to my ancient province. For the under-master of Newport (we hope this was not his own son), behaved so imperiously and deceitfully to me, that I could not bear to associate with him any more, and so removed hither

* In English somewhat to the following effect:—

As when the go-cart tempts the aspiring boy
 To walk alone, the nurse maid sees with joy
 The young advent'rer ply his tender feet,
 Her arms no longer tax'd to bear his weight ;
 So me, grown grey with age and spirits spent
 In teaching day by day the rudiment
 Of Grecian lore for five and thirty years,
 Dugard, your literary go-cart cheers ;
 Tir'd of my daily task, how oft with glee
 I've heard the clock strike five and set me free.
 But now such ceaseless toil will not be needed,
 Our labour by your Manual superseded.
 And much we masters ought to sing his praises
 Who thus conducts our boys through Grecian mazes.
 Not least myself, whose back so long the prey
 Of angry winds, and waves more fierce than they,
 At length escaped the dangers of the seas
 Awaits in this NEW-PORT repose and ease.—J. B. B.

(*i. e.* to Shrewsbury), with my second wife, and some young gentlemen whom I placed in their several classes on the 4th of March." Mr. Chaloner was buried at St. Mary's, Oct. 21st, 1664.

The evil effects the Civil War had upon the country at large may be well gathered from a letter of the Mayor of Shrewsbury, dated July 30th, 1649, in answer to an application from St. John's College for payment of arrears on the Annuity of two Scholarships referred to on page 108. "Besides you cannot bee ignorant of the disability that these times hath put vpon all places in the nation for the constant payment of such charges and Anuietyes, especially vpon townes and Corporations possessed by the King's party, where they and their revenues were subiect to the will and pleasure of their adversaryes, and to give you a more ful accompt of the condition of this Corporation, for two years or more it was in the possession of the King's party wholy. During which time those lands charged with the anuity lying very neare the Garison and vnder the power of the Souldiery yielded no profit to the Corporation; nor was the condition much amended for two yeaeres after the Towne came to be Garisoned by the Parliament; other Garisons of the late King continued so neare that the Tennaunts of these lands could not enjoy the same in peace, and these farmers haue since by reason of their disability to make payment been acquitted of their rents."

From this extract we may gather some idea of the terrible effects of the only Civil War in England. The 'only one' because the wars of the Roses were wars of tenantry and nobles, and kings, and the boroughs generally took little heed of them. Happily we know no other kind of warfare in our confines. What the awful visitation of a foreign army, who enter a country as conquerors, and speak a strange language might be we cannot tell. But those who have read the pages of Arndt and Scheiermacher will understand how widely the troubles of Shrewsbury differed from those of the great Colleges of Bonn, or Jena, or Heidelberg, when Napoleon's soldiery swarmed into the towns, and students were sent home, College chests were emptied, and panic stricken professors sought refuge in secluded houses, often running the gauntlet of flights of bullets, and not at all secure, even when they reached their resting place, and yet some of them wrote great works in their years of seclusion, and indeed privation, through all the clang of arms.

CHAPTER XI.

ELECTION OF TAYLOR.—HIS DEATH.—APPOINTMENT OF MR. LLOYD.—
MR. LLOYD'S RESIGNATION.—APPOINTMENT OF DR. PHILLIPS.



FOR six months after Mr. Pigott's dismissal the Second Master, Mr. Cotton, elected in 1659, discharged the duties of Head Master, and two years later, on the death of Mr. Chaloner, it was natural that he should lay claim to the office, the statutes expressly providing that if found competent by the Bishop the Second Master should be admitted to the Head Master's place. In this, however, he was disappointed, for on the vacancy being made known to St. John's College, they presented Mr. Andrew Taylor, formerly a Scholar here, but then a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Lord Newport, however, interested himself in behalf of a Mr. Bull; which produced the following letter to his Lordship from Bishop Hacket :—

To the right hon^{ble} Francis Lord Newport, &c.

My very good Lord,

I will not proceed about the chief Schoolmaster's place, till by these, I make your Lordship acquainted, how far it is at the present upon the anvil. St. John's College hath sent one Taylour to me with their presentation, and I perceive not but that he is a capable person; yet I have suspended to admit him upon pretence that Cotton hath not legally as yet given over his claim.

But my true intent is to take time to send your Lordship word, that unless St. John's College will also present Mr. Bull to me, that I may chuse

of the twaine whom I like, I am liable to a complaint, if I do not dispatch Taylour according to the ordinances of the School.

I am of the same opinion with your Lordship, that the little crafty creature Archbold hath wrought all this for Taylour; but so likewise Mr. Richard Taylour of Shrewsbury is very zealous for him.

I hope about Candlemass to see your Lordship at the Parlament, and to confer more upon this and other affairs, and to perswade your Lordship to a more generous contribution to the vast expense required to repair the Church of Lichfield.

God preserve your Lordship to enjoy the comfort of many new years.

Jan. 7th, 1664.

JOHN COV. AND LICH.

Andrew Taylor succeeded, having been nominated by St. John's College, Nov. 30th, 1664, and approved by the Bishop on the 14th of the following January. He was a grandson of Andrew Taylour, who was admitted of this School in 1588, and who was a younger son of John Taylour, of Longdon-upon-Tern, ancestor of those of Rodington and now of Buntingdale. Mr. Taylor, the Head Master, himself received a part of his education at Shrewsbury School. He was afterwards on the foundation of Eton, became a Fellow of King's College Cambridge, and proceeded B.A., in 1661, but does not appear to have taken any higher degree, or ever entered into Holy orders. He married the widow of Edward Cotton, the late Second Master, who died in 1668, and left one daughter.

Taylor held the Head Mastership for 23 years, and during his tenure of office but little of the School history is known. It is probable that under his rule the entry of Scholars remained good, for although the School Register cannot be found, it is recorded in 1684 that 67 Scholars were entered, and in 1685 there were 58. The closing years of his life were anxious ones for the country. The Town Charter was required to be delivered up, but the Corporation for twelve months resisted this demand. Shrewsbury was deemed ill-affected, and was looked upon with suspicion. Conspiracies and plots were continually formed to obtain for either party the influence which they desired in the control of town affairs. The accession of James to the throne increased this feeling, and during the whole of his reign his object was to advance the

Roman Catholic religion. Cambridge was somewhat too sturdy, and he left it pretty much alone, but tried to force Catholic professors upon Oxford. A Catholic was presented to the Deanery of Christ Church, and James even attempted to force a Romanist of evil life, and not qualified by scholarship to be the President of Magdalen, then the wealthiest of Oxford Colleges. The College resisted this appointment, but the Fellows were afterwards over-powered by the King. Still a feeling of resistance had begun to develop itself in the country, as when James ordered the young Duke of Somerset to introduce the Papal Nuncio into the presence chamber, and on receiving for answer that it would be against the law, was sharply told that as King he was above the law. "Your Majesty may be, but I am not," was the reply; and even the Duke of Norfolk, the most conspicuous and excellent of Catholics, on more than one occasion made use of equally incisive retorts.

James made a special visit to Shrewsbury in 1687, and though we are told that "all the conduits ran with wine the day his Majesty came to town," and though we find in the local histories an account of the great expenses the Corporation incurred to welcome their royal guest, we cannot for a moment doubt but that, like the rest of England, they were appalled at the shocking proceedings of Judge Jeffreys, who had not long before completed his murderous assize in the South, and received rewards and honours from the King. Many Salopians then living would also remember him as a Scholar at the Grammar School. Lord Campbell sums up his life tersely when he says, speaking from his own vast experience: that no man is quite as black as he is called even among those who have lived in the most evil report; and when he was writing the Lives of the Chancellors, and Jeffreys' name came up in due course, he set himself to work cheerfully to clear away at any rate some of the infamy which has made him a by-word in history. Little by little however his hopes faded away, and he was compelled to admit that Jeffreys was the one solitary exception to his rule. At this assize which even yet is spoken of in Somersetshire villages as a thing of yesterday, he condemned gentle women to the scaffold, and even the faggot for no higher a crime than sheltering fugitives from Sedgemoor battle-field. He took bribes openly to pardon the accused, and broke his word as soon as he had received them, and though it would seem incredible (unless it rested on undoubted authority), the agonies of his panic-stricken victims were congenial to his soul. It may

easily be conceived how the townspeople were dismayed by the King's visit, for his Chief Justice was a man after his own heart, and he designed to place a head-master of his own choosing over their School. Taylor was in his last illness, and the Catholics had procured the admission of Sebrand, a Jesuit, to the list of Burgesses* in order to forward his election to the Head-mastership. But the Salopians were not asleep. A meeting was quietly held, and a secret resignation of Mr. Taylor was accepted by those who would doubtless make his closing days easy. A willing messenger proceeded by forced marches to Cambridge, and for want of a better man Richard Lloyd was nominated. The Bishop approved, and the Bailiffs and Burgesses hastily inducted him. Great was the astonishment of the King's party, who had prepared a Royal mandamus for the election of Sebrand, but it was all too late. It was feared that the King would attempt to reverse the appointment, but the rumblings of discontent which caused his ignominious flight in the following year, had penetrated the dull ears even of James. The citizens were not one moment too soon in their action, for Mr. Taylor only survived two months.

Richard Lloyd succeeded to the office. He was born in Frankwell, Shrewsbury, about 1661, and was a son of Griffith Lloyd a Burgess. He was educated under Mr. Taylor, and admitted of St. John's, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A., 1679., M.A. 1683, and was elected a Fellow of his College.† He was nominated Head Master of this School, Nov. 20th, and licensed by the Bishop on the 27th of the same month. The School during the earliest part of his Head Mastership flourished greatly under his care, and sent out many able Scholars, as Mr. Clarke, Dr. Taylor, &c., but it relapsed very much in his later years. In 1719 the first-class contained 7 boys, the second as many, the third 9 and the fourth only 3. As an instance of the decay we may allude to an affidavit of the Rev. Benjamin Wingfield, public preacher of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, made Jan. 2nd, 1743, in which he states: "That he was admitted a Scholar of Shrewsbury School and continued there under Mr. Hotchkiss the under-master, one year and part of another, but was removed from thence to Wem School for his better education as were several other Scholars about

* This was on the 30th June, 1686. He is marked in the list, "Mort sine exit mascul."

† In a letter from the Burser of St. John's, April 14th, 1685, apparently to Mr. Taylor, the Head Master (but the direction is torn off), complaining heavily of the arrears of the Shrewsbury Exhibitors, who had, in consequence been put out of commons, he says, "no other Scholar shall be elected into Sir ffloyd's place (now voyd), till the College be satisfied; who was chosen ffieldow last Monday sennight."

that time, Shrewsbury School then being in low repute, and the chief School-master at that time by his age and infirmities rendered incapable to discharge his duty."

Mr. Lloyd had a stall in the College of Brecon, with another in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, and in consequence of this he held the vicarage of Sellake in Herefordshire, which finally obliged him to quit his office here. An information was filed against him in Chancery by the Attorney-General at the relation of Bulkeley Mackworth, Esq., and others for breach of the sixth ordinance which forbade any Head Master to have any parochial cure. In consequence of the decree granted, Mr. Lloyd left the School in July, 1722, after nearly 36 years service. There were only 16 Scholars when he resigned. He died in 1733, aged 72, and was buried in St. Mary's Church.

The hasty appointment of Mr. Lloyd, as Head Master, in 1688, prevented any collision with the College regarding the right to appoint, and was in marked contrast to the exciting struggle which for four years ensued about his rightful successor. Immediately upon the resignation of Lloyd, the Mayor and Bailiffs without giving any notice to the College or a Testimonial from the Diocesan, contrary to the 7th and 8th of the Bailiffs' ordinances (see p. 48), on the 2nd of July, appointed the Rev. Hugh Owen, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, (who had been admitted a Burgess in 1721, and then styled son of Robert Owen, gent., of Llanarmon, in the County of Carnarvon), to the Head-mastership, with the approval of "persons of learning and distinction whose understanding and integrity render them as able fit and proper judges of choosing masters as the College of St. John's."



The College on their behalf appointed Mr. William Clarke, the distinguished antiquarian, born at Haughmond Abbey, educated at the Schools, entered at St. John's, and elected a Fellow 1717, and M.A. 1719. To maintain this appointment they filed a Bill in the Exchequer against the Corporation.

The Corporation had obtained the opinion of Counsel that the nomination was vested solely in themselves, and based their right to appoint solely, under the original Charter of King Edward VI. (See p. 22.) The cause came to be heard, 16th May, 1726, before the Right Honorable the Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, Mr. Baron Price, Mr. Baron Page, and Mr. Baron Hall, "whereupon and upon reading the said Charter of King Edward VI., the grant of 13th Elizabeth, and the Indenture Tripartite of the 20th of Elizabeth, with the several ordinances annexed, and likewise an ancient Book of Entries of several letters, and other original letters from the said Bailiffs under their Corporation Seal," (what a fund of information as to the early History of the School might probably be obtained if this "ancient book" were now in existence), the Court decided that the 7th and 8th Ordinances were just and reasonable, and decreed that the plaintiffs should elect a fit person under these ordinances. Mr. Owen was displaced and the defendants were charged with the costs of the action. Not content with this decision the Corporation decided on Jan. 13th, 172⁶₇, to prosecute an appeal to the House of Lords against the decree of the Court of Exchequer. On Feb. 28th, the appeal was heard, and the House of Lords affirmed the decree on a division of 32 against 15. It was then proposed in favour of the appellants that nothing should prejudice their right to make, with the consent of the Bishop, such additional ordinances as should be thought requisite pursuant to the Charter of King Edward. This was not agreed to by the same majority.

Whilst this suit was pending Mr. Clarke was presented by Archbishop Wake, to the living of Buxted in Essex, and not caring we may well suppose to wait for the issue of the action in his behalf, he accepted it, and gave up any claim to the office, for it was not tenable, as we have seen in Mr. Lloyd's case, with any cure of souls. He became Prebendary of Chichester, 1738.

In the claim on behalf of the College they urge that the appointment of Mr. Owen was the cause of the School's decline and the loss of its former

reputation. Seeing that there were but 16 Scholars when Mr. Lloyd resigned, it would be interesting to know how many were at the Schools whilst the suit was pending.

The College now appointed the Rev. Robert Phillips, D.D., who was accordingly admitted by the Mayor, June 19th, 1727. He was son of James Phillips, of Frankwell, Shrewsbury, mercer, and grandson of Robert Phillips, gent., of an ancient family residing at Cruck Méole, a village near the town, and was born in 1670. After having completed his education at Shrewsbury, he became a member of Christ Church, Oxford, 1687, and took his degree of M.A., in 1693, those of B.D. and D.D., in 1709. In his subscription to the xxxix Articles he signed himself "Rob. Phillips, Gen'i filius." In 1696 he was instituted to the Vicarage of Kinlet on the presentation of Thomas Childe, gent., whose widow, Sarah, second daughter of Sir Edward Acton, of Aldenham, bart., and relict of Thos. Childe, of Kinlet, Esq., became his second wife, his first, whom he lost in 1705, was Margaret Corbet, who lies buried in the chancel of Kinlet, with a Latin epitaph of his composing. In 1717 he was appointed, against the wish of the Corporation, official of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and in 1727, appears as a member of Convocation. He resigned Kinlet previously to his appointment to this School, at which time he had attained the mature age of 57, a late period for entering upon so arduous an office. Little is known of what his work at the School was, if successful or otherwise, but we may fairly suppose from the silence which covers everything connected with it that but few Scholars were there and that the School was fast sinking. Dr. Phillips only held the Head Mastership eight years, and died on the 11th of October, 1735.

CHAPTER XII.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIPS OF HOTCHKISS, NEWLING, AND ATCHERLEY.

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THE School History during the whole of the eighteenth century presents a painful contrast to the palmy days of its early existence.

We have seen how little of real prosperity attended the Head Masterships of Lloyd, Owen and Phillips, and although some improvement took place at times during those of Hotchkiss and Newling, yet the School gradually fell away until in the time of the next Head Master, Mr. Atcherley, its condition became so serious that urgent steps were necessary to prevent its total failure.

Leonard Hotchkiss, who succeeded Mr. Phillips, was a son of Richard Hotchkiss, of Chirbury, by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Middleton, of Middleton, Esq.; he was born August 30th, 1691, and educated at this School, whence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted June 9th, 1709.

The first we hear of Mr. Hotchkiss was in 1710. At that time Dr. Henry Sacheverell after his celebrated trial, was presented to the wealthy rectory of Selattyn, a village in North Shropshire, in the Diocese of St. Asaph, and he passed through Shrewsbury on his way to take possession. It would be needless to enter here into particulars of the reasons which caused him to be so popular, but on his arrival at Shrewsbury the excitement was very great, nearly 1000 horsemen met him and escorted him in triumph into the town, and one young man, a student from Cambridge, with the enthusiasm of his politics and fearless of the consequences, led his horse in honour through the streets of the town. This young man was the future Head Master, Leonard Hotchkiss.

In 1712, he took his degree of B.A., and in the following year was appointed fourth Master of these Schools, in which year he also became a

Burgess of the town. August 4th, 1715, he was promoted to the third school: In 1716 he proceeded M.A., and in 1728, October 2nd, was appointed second master, and became Head Master, October 17th, 1735. This was only six days after the death of the last Head Master, we must therefore conclude that steps had been taken previously to his death to fill the vacancy, for Mr. Hotchkiss was on the 17th October, not simply nominated to the post, but by an entry in his register of school attendance was placed in possession. "Oct. 17th, 1735.—I, Leonard Hotchkiss, had possession given me of the Head School by Will^m Tournour, Esq., then Deputy Mayor, having first obtained y^e consent and approbation of the R^t Rev^d Richard L^d Bishop of Lichfield and Cov.

"The same day Mr. Johnson withdrew himself from y^e s^d School and never returned, but in nine or ten days resigned by letter."

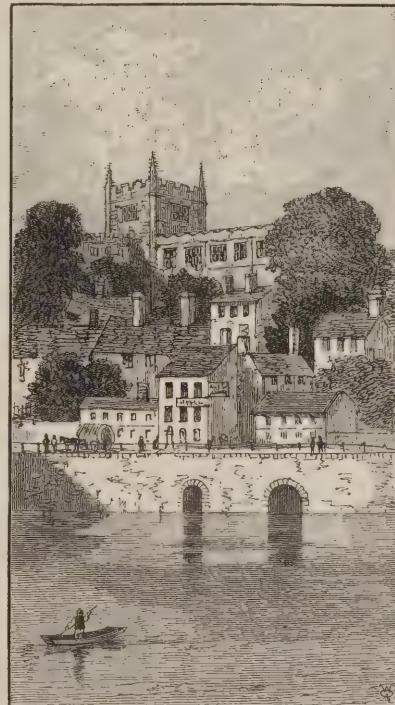
There were in the Head School but 18 scholars, in second 33, in the third year 25, and in the fourth but 9.

The following entries from the same book are also connected with the School during the first four years of his office, and record various changes in the masterships:—

"Dec. 16th, 1735.—John Brickdale, A.B., was admitted third master."

"March 11th, 173⁵₆.—Mansfield Price, A.M., a Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, and formerly a Scholar of y^e School, was admitted 2nd Master. Mr. John Mall, the Master of Bishop Stortford School, was first nominated, but after some delay he resigned."

"Jan. 24th.—Mr. Turnor, acting Mayor and Mr. Brickdale, senr., brought Podmore, as an assistant into the School till a second Master should be placed there, and said they would not admit a Forainer. I had before



denied my consent to Podmore's coming. But when he was put upon me I chose to be passive rather than to begin the dispute, only declared my dissent to it, which I think both contrary to our ordinances and to the decree of the 11th of James I., and what I will never again submit to."

"April 13th, 1736.—I joyn'd wth Mr. Mayor in nominating Mr. John Waring to a School Exhibition vacant at Lady-day."

"Dec. 4th, 1736.—I executed a covenant to y^e Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants to observe y^e ordinances as directed by y^e decree of 11th of James y^e Ist"

"Oct. 8th, 1737, was y^e last day Mr. Mansfield Price, 2nd Schoolm^r came to School, he having before resigned."

"Nov. 8th.—Humphrey Parry, M.A., was admitted 2nd M^r by Robert More, Esq., then Mayor."

"Oct. 10th.—John Brickdale came to School to say y^t he w^d teach no more."

"Nov. 21st, 1737.—Arthur Vaughan was admitted 3^d Master."

"Sept. 30th, 1740.—Mr. Vaughan resigned y^e 3^d School, and on Oct. 15th following, John Brooke, A.B., was admitted by Edward Twiss, then Mayor."

In 1725, whilst second Master, Mr. Hotchkiss published "Excerpta Miscellanea ex probatissimis linguae Latinæ autoribus. In usum scholæ Salopiensis," and these he signed in his notes: Posthabeo tamen illorum mea seria ludo. This little book was printed at London; Shrewsbury, it may be presumed, affording at that time no printer equal to the task.

Though undoubtedly a learned man, Mr. Hotchkiss was not a successful Head Master, his tastes lay rather in the direction of Philology, Local Antiquities and Divinity. He published a new edition of Hephaestion, "Enchiridion de metris et Poemate." This is the one that appeared at Utrecht in 1726, and was published in Greek and Latin in that city. In an edition issued by Professor Gaisford, at Oxford, in 1810, the editor acknowledges his obligation to Mr. Hotchkiss, and states that he had "borrowed many things" from him and speaks very highly of his labours.

Mr. Hotchkiss being a very staunch Tory, and the Corporation at that time the opposite in politics, it was but natural that they should come into collision and constantly we find this to be the case, but it is pleasant to find a record from the Corporation Book of Entries, where it is said: "Ordered that Mr. Hotckis, chief Schoolmaster be allowed for catechising and reading prayers this year £20 to be paid him out of the revenues belonging to the School." This was beyond the ordinary salary, for in his own writing he adds: 'Note.—This order was made without my application or knowledge,' which he would scarcely have added if the grant was only a regular payment.

Mr. Hotchkiss was a strong advocate of the School rights, and his disagreements with the Corporation were generally respecting some infringements of them or slight to the office he held. In a remonstrance which he drew up to be read to the Corporation at the audit in 1737, he observes, "Tis owing to law, nothing has been done since two small Exhibitions founded 1656." The case upon which he was then remonstrating was that the School Bailiff, Mr. Michael Brickdale, had applied money by order of the Corporation without his (Mr. H's.) consent. Again, concerning the official place of St. Mary's, which Mr. Phillips had held, Mr. Hotchkiss writes: "I went down that afternoon to the Mayor, Recorder and others, and told them I thought y^e place was filled by my predecessor and refused to joyn in any new nomination."

As we have said the taste of Mr. Hotchkiss lay more in local antiquities, and he left behind him four folio volumes of manuscript, forming curious and important collections for the History of Shropshire, bequeathed by him to the School Library, but reported by Archdeacon Owen in 1808, as "now unfortunately missing." In addition to this Mr. Hotchkiss left proof of his untiring energy in his "Common Place Book," containing about 100,000 references on almost every subject of human or divine philosophy. This was many years ago brought to light in the Bell Tower and is still preserved in the School Library.

The entries of Scholars for the earlier years of his Head Mastership have been preserved :—

A year from Nov.,	1735	-	26		A year from Nov.,	1741	-	27
" "	1736	-	23		" "	1742	-	30
" "	1737	-	31		" "	1743	-	14
" "	1738	-	33		" "	1744	-	12
" "	1739	-	29		" "	1745	-	15
" "	1740	-	16					

The decreasing number of entries in the later years show that under his rule the school was gradually declining, and he would have resigned earlier than he did but for friends who persuaded him to remain. He felt sorry at the declining condition of the School as we gather from a letter dated Aug. 1st, 1750: "I have but two or three boys a year from Mr. Parry (second Master), and I do not see more than seven or eight in his School now, except four who ought to be in mine. It is a melancholy state to be in and I wish to be out of it." On July 2nd, 1754, he resigned, and afterwards became Incumbent of Battlefield, an exceedingly interesting Church near Shrewsbury, which was built by Henry IV. to commemorate the battle that will live for ever in history, through Falstaff and his recorded deeds. He continued to live in Shrewsbury near enough to look out on the School Garden, and to borrow books from the School Library. It has been suggested that a passage which occurs in a letter from the Rev. G. Ashby, where he speaks of the company he met at Dr. Taylor's (who was the intimate friend of Hotchkiss), refers to the Head Master of Shrewsbury himself. Speaking of the company he met there he says that some of them were "the dullest companions possible; one of them who I think had been a Schoolmaster, of all men I ever met the stupidest." Mr. Hotchkiss died in 1771, in his 80th year.

Mr. Hotchkiss was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Newling, M.A., son of the Rev. Adam Newling, Vicar of Montford and Shrawardine, and Rector of Fitz, to which livings he had been presented by John Bromley, Esq., father of the first Lord Montford. Mr. Newling's mother was a sister of Mr. William Clarke, who it will be remembered was nominated to the Head Mastership in 1723, at the time the Corporation chose Mr. Owen, and who soon after retired to Essex.

Charles was his eldest son and was born at Montford, in 1728. He was entered on the roll of Shrewsbury School in 1739, was educated under Mr. Hotchkiss, and went to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow, and proceeded B.A., 1747, and M.A., 1751.

Mr. Newling's appointment dates Oct. 3rd, 1754, and being in the prime of life and very highly and deservedly beloved and esteemed, he brought the School into a very high state of reputation. He had generally more than 60 boarders in his house, many of whom were from the principal families in this and

the neighbouring counties, and by all of these his memory was highly venerated. Dr. Adams in a letter to Dr. Taylor, June 19th, 1754, while his appointment was in agitation writes : " I heartily wish Mr. Newling success in this affair, whom I look upon as the likeliest, if not the only person, to retrieve the credit of the School." One of his Scholars thus writes in after life of him : " Mr. Newling was a perfect gentleman in his manners ; his countenance extremely handsome. From everything like assumption he was indeed most remote, and his conversation displayed a genuine good humour which put the younger persons that were admitted to his company quite at their ease."

Mr. Newling was presented in 1764 to the second portion of Pontesbury, which he held for Mr. Edward Leighton till 1769. In August, 1770, he was presented by Archbishop Cornwallis to the rectory of St. Philip's, Birmingham, with the annexed prebend and treasurership in Lichfield Cathedral. It was the choice of the Archbishop's, to whom Mr. Newling became known by having superintended in earlier life the studies of two of his Grace's relations at Cambridge, Thomas Townshend, afterwards created Viscount Sydney, and his brother, Henry Townshend, Lieut.-col., but he was much more strongly recommended by his own merits.

In his letter to Mr. Newling offering him this preferment the Archbishop says : " I promised Mr. Townshend to do something for you long ago if an opportunity offered, which did not during my continuance in that diocese. I am now at liberty to make you an offer of this preferment, which I do with pleasure, as thinking you equal to the undertaking, though of no small consequence . . . The duty is great, and requires a man of prudence and ability to execute it well, and such I take you to be . . . you may imagine I have been much solicited about the disposal of it, but have thought it of so much consequence, that my chief consideration has been how to dispose of it for the real advantage of the parish and my own credit. If you accept it, I am satisfied I shall have obtained those points which will be real satisfaction to me."

In consequence of this preferment to which two years later the portion of Westbury in dextra parte was added, he resigned his Head Mastership, and divided his remaining years between his two benefices, at the latter of which he died, March 17th, 1787, in the 60th year of his age. He was buried at Shrawardine where he has a monument, but his parishioners of St. Philip's

erected another very handsome one in that Church, “to the memory” as is there expressed “of their most valued Friend and highly respected Pastor, as a sincere and lasting Testimony of their Affection and Esteem, and from a perfect knowledge of his real Worth and numerous Virtues.”

On the resignation of Mr. Newling the Rev. James Atcherley, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, was appointed to succeed him. He was nominated Third Master of the School in 1755, Second Master in 1763, and Head Master in 1770. He was Head Master 28 years, but there is nothing very satisfactory to record in the History of the School. He is said to have left it very much to take care of itself, yet one of the books presented to the School Library, by the Rev. Joseph Thomas, is given “In testimony of respect and gratitude for the education which he received under the worthy and Rev. James Atcherley, Head Master.” He is also blamed for the little care he took of the Library; but the Rev. A. T. Paget, who devoted much study to the History of the Benefactors of the Library, writes: “From the book in which the volumes lent out are registered he seems to have been careful as well as good natured.” We are unable to give any idea of the number of Scholars or of the admissions to the Schools. The son of the late Head Master wrote: “There was a large folio volume of the admissions at the Schools, which after having been filled to the period of my father’s resignation was given to Mr. Atcherley that he might continue it in the same manner.” The same unfortunate record is given of this book as of so many documents which would elucidate the School History,—“This valuable M.S. has disappeared.” Dr. Parr calls Mr. Atcherley “the vulgar ignorant Master of the School,” but we can scarcely give much weight to this statement, because, though Dr. Parr was certainly not ignorant, he was himself the very last person we should consider a just interpreter of what was vulgar. It must, however, be conceded that for 43 long years Mr. Atcherley worked on at the Schools, and yet practically during no time of the School’s History is there less to record. He resigned in 1798, and received a pension of £100 a-year from the School, and became Vicar of Lydbury North, in Shropshire. He died at Bridgnorth, March 3rd, 1804.

Before closing this chapter we may refer to the financial condition of the School. The Income derived from the tithes given by its founder had

gradually increased, and as the leases of the tithes fell in, they were generally let at higher rents. Take for example those of Chirbury: In 1578, they were £120; in 1657, £186 1s. 0d.; and in 1775, £220. The total income of the School in 1578, amounted to £182 7s. 5d.; in 1638, this had grown to £325 7s. 0d.; in 1657, to £369 18s. 8d.; in 1751, to £397 1s. 11d.; in 1775, to £642 2s. 5d.; and in 1780, to £697 5s. 5d. The expenditure had, it is true, increased, the principal items being the payments to the Masters and the stipends to the Clergy.

For convenience the payments have been arranged in tabular form under the same years:—

	1578.	1638.	1657.	1775.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Salary of the Head Master ...	40 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
" " Second " ...	30 0 0	35 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
" " Third " ...	20 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
" " Fourth " ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
The Curate of St. Mary's " ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
" " Chirbury " ...	9 6 8	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
" " Clive " ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 6 8
The Catechist and Reader " ...		20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0

Other miscellaneous items occur making the total expenses of the School in 1578, to amount to £158 17s. 9d.; in 1640 to £239 11s. 1d.; in 1657 to £276 11s. 1d.; and in 1775 to £352 15s. 11d.

In 1776 the stipends to the Masters and the various Clergy were increased, but all the regulations and orders made were eventually, after they had been in use for nearly 250 years, superseded by an Act of Parliament. This Act was obtained in 1798, and reference will be made to it in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE REV. S. BUTLER APPOINTED HEAD MASTER, 1798.—HIS RESIGNATION,
1836.—CONSECRATED LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

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Reform of the constitution of the School now became a pressing question, many of the rules and ordinances were found from experience to be inexpedient and ineffectual, while the state of its revenues called for some thorough reforms. With regard to the latter many disputes had from time to time arisen, and were continually arising between the lessees of the tithes and the proprietors of the lands titheable to the School. Through these litigations money owing to the revenues had been lost, while the expense of constant lawsuits had been great and threatened even to be greater. The Trustees, looking at these exigencies and also at the decayed state the School had fallen into, found it necessary to make vigorous efforts to meet the difficulties. To effect the improvements required, a Special Act of Parliament was applied for, and after much consultation with the Master of St. John's College and the Bishop of Lichfield, the provisions of the Act were agreed to, and the doubts and discussions as to the Charter, or the Ordinances, or the tripartite Indenture were at once ended when the Act for regulating the School was procured. It was called "An Act for the better Government and regulation of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth at Shrewsbury," and obtained the Royal Assent, 38 George III, 1798. By this Act the whole of the Ordinances known as "Mr. Ashton's" and the "Bailiffs" were repealed, except those under which the Scholarships and Fellowships at St. John's College were founded. The Mayor of Shrewsbury for the time being (as chairman), with twelve other gentlemen were incorporated as Trustees of the School and its revenues, instead of the Corporation, who from the foundation had heretofore control. The first Trustees were:—Nathaniel Betton, gent., then Mayor; Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., of the Abbey; Thomas Eyton, Esq., of Wellington; William Cludde, Esq., of Orleton; Thomas Pemberton, Esq., of Millichope; Henry Bevan, Edward Burton, and Joseph Loxdale, Esquires,

all of Shrewsbury ; the Rev. Joseph Plymley, Archdeacon of Salop ; the Rev. John Rocke, Rector of Clungunford ; the Rev. Hugh Owen, Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury ; the Rev. Richard Wilding, of Little Stretton ; and the Rev. Thomas Stedman, Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. Visitor :—The Hon. and Rt. Rev. James Cornwallis, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

The Trustees were authorised to have a common seal, and to act as a body politic, and as such plead or defend in any case in their own right. The appointment of foundation Masters was left entirely in the hands of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, with the approval of the Bishop. By this arrangement the claim of the Corporation to elect was gone, and what had been a fruitful source of litigation for so many years was ended, but the claims of the Burgesses (antient Freemen) that their children should be taught gratuitously was as thoroughly established.



Soon after the Act was obtained Mr. Atcherley and the other Masters, the Rev. S. Johnson 2nd Master, the Rev. J. Mathews 3rd Master, and the Rev. J. Rowlands 4th Master resigned, and the College appointed the Rev. Samuel Butler to the Head Mastership. Mr. Butler was born 30th Jan., 1774, at Kenilworth, where his father, William Butler, was a draper. He was educated at Rugby, into which School he was admitted March 31st, 1783; entered sizar at St. John's, Oct. 14th, 1791; and pensioner, Jan. 22nd, 1792. He was Browne's Medallist Latin Ode, 1792 and 1793; Greek Ode, 1794; Craven Scholar, 1793, against 17 other candidates, amongst whom were Dr. Keate, Head Master of Eton, S. T. Coleridge, the poet (who in after life preached at the Unitarian Chapel, at Shrewsbury, and had almost accepted

the office of Minister of it), and Bishop Bethel of Bangor; Fourth Senior Optime and Senior Medallist, 1796; First Member's Prizeman, 1797 and 1798. Elected Foundation Scholar of St. John's, Nov. 5th, 1792; admitted, Nov. 6th; elected Platt Fellow, April 3rd, 1797 and M.A., 1799.

It is apparent from this wonderful list of honours that the College were in earnest in presenting to the Head Mastership the best of their Scholars, and indeed one of the best, if not the best, classical Scholars of the day. We cannot be surprised that the Trustees in announcing the re-opening of the School congratulated themselves in obtaining the services of "such gentlemen of excellent moral character, highly distinguished for learning and ability to fill the important office of First and Second Masters" The Second Master was the Rev. W. Adams, M.A., late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Mr. Jeudwine was appointed Assistant Master. We can scarcely realise the fact when we gravely read the salary of the Head Master was raised to £100 per annum, and £20 additional as Catechist and Reader. Yet with this paltry stipend, Mr. Butler decided to accept the office of Head Master when offered to him by the College, shewing in his early days one of the principal traits of his life, carelessness of self-interest when duty called him to work. He was installed in the office on Monday, Oct. 1st, 1798, when many of the principal residents of the town and county were present. The Mayor, Mr. Loxdale (who had been one of the first to suggest that an Act of Parliament for the School be obtained), together with the Corporation, proceeded in State from the Town Hall to the Schools where they were received by the Head Master. The Mayor in delivering the keys of the School to Mr. Butler congratulated him on his election, as well as the School that so distinguished a Scholar had accepted the post, to which Mr. Butler replied in a Latin speech. Mr. Butler had but three weeks previously married (Sept. 4th), Harriett, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. East Apthorp, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Vicar of Croydon. This estimable lady was in every way well suited to the post her husband held. Her motherly affection won the hearts of the many Scholars who resided under her roof, and this found an echo in the many old Salopians assembled at the Tercentenary banquet, when Dr. Kennedy in a feeling address spoke of "One who had gone before, one whose truly maternal kindness he and so many others remembered with pious gratitude—Mrs. Butler."

So low was the state of the School at this time that an old Scholar many years after said, "I remember when I went to Shrewsbury School there were but 18 boys, and that during the next five years the number only increased to 50," and it is quite true the number increased but slowly. But a pleasant chapter in the history of the School was beginning. Under Mr. Butler's able rule, order and discipline were introduced and everything improved. By his learning, energy and judicious discipline, Shrewsbury School was gradually raised to a very high rank among the classical Schools of the country. This was a work of time and none can justly appreciate the moral and intellectual excellency of Dr. Butler, unless they are well aware of the great difficulties with which he had to struggle in the onset of his career. Though often discouraged, and sometimes nearly desponding, he continued his efforts until they were crowned with the most decided success. In 1802 he was presented to the Vicarage of Kenilworth, his native place, and about the same time to the Chaplaincy of Berwick, near Shrewsbury. In 1806, on the resignation of Dr. Ingles, he was a candidate for the Head Mastership of Rugby, but although he was educated there and had gained more classical prizes than any other Scholar; his great attainments as a Scholar, his well known diligence and skill in the instruction and management of youth availed him nothing, and Rugby rejected him for a stranger.

It was the good fortune of Shrewsbury to retain his services, and Rugby must have bitterly regretted the decision in after time, when year by year the honors won by Shrewsbury Scholars at the Universities threw all the great Schools of England in the shade, and was only approached by the smaller School of Bury St. Edmunds, under Beecher and Malkin.

During the earlier years of Mr. Butler's Head Mastership, we hear of somewhat frequent floggings and of too severe discipline, but this gradually toned down, although not without vigorous protests made by the parents of the pupils. During this time opinions were very varied as to the hold he had upon the affections of his pupils. To a clever scholar he invariably rendered all the help he could give, to those who from natural impediments could not easily grasp the full scope of their studies he was attentive and encouraging, but to the careless and indifferent scholar, it may be justly said, they found him overbearing and despotic, for to idleness in any shape he was a sworn foe.

In 1807 Mr. Butler was collated to the prebend of Wolvey in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1811 he proceeded to the degree of D.D., and on that occasion preached the sermon at the Installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The sister University also granted the degree of D.D. ad eundem.

About the time Dr. Butler was appointed to the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School he was chosen by the syndics of the Cambridge University Press to edit a new edition of *Æschylus*, with notes and comments, a work for which he was abundantly qualified. This arduous task he gradually achieved, and thus bequeathed to posterity an enduring monument of his great and varied learning.

It was in his time that the father of Greek tragedy was made a regular School book. He almost re-edited Stanley's edition, and he incorporated it with his own. Bishop Pearson of Chester, whose memory is held so dear in America that they offered to build a noble tomb to his memory in Chester Cathedral,* collected many readings of *Æschylus*, and these have been utilized by Butler. He acknowledges also his indebtedness to the careful collations of Askew. Some idea may be formed of his laborious work when he says that he has printed the different readings of every edition except Bothe's, and the entire notes of every commentator before Stanley. He has omitted, he says, the notes of Heath and Pauw so far as they are polemical, but he seems to give a place very cordially to the author whom he regards as the modern Tacitus, Müller. The Edinburgh Review fell foul of this in no measured terms, and at times it even approached to bitterness. "We wish that Mr. Butler had been contented with giving us this very useful synopsis of the different readings, with his own opinions and remarks, without subjoining the ponderous and often useless annotations which swell the volume to an alarming size."—"The Philosophical Commentary . . . opens with a curious note of Mr. Butler's friend, J. Müller, written in most crude and inelegant Latin, which we are actually at a loss to construe, much more to comprehend."—"We are surprised at the implicit deference which Mr. Butler pays to the authority of Hesychius, Suidas, and the author of the *Etymologicum magnum*, whose lexicons are three of the most corrupt books extant in any language."

* The friendly offer of the Americans was not accepted in its entirety, for others in England, and notably some of Butler's old pupils wished to participate in the memorial. So a committee was formed of which Dean Cotton was the head, and a monument that cost £1,200 was erected in the north transept.

These critiques which can only be thus incidentally alluded to here, were written by Blomfield, who was at one time Bishop of Chester and afterwards of London, and they were felt very deeply by Butler. He defended his work in a pamphlet published by him full of sarcasm and bitterness, in which he affects to believe that the writer cannot be Blomfield, but some "boy reviewer," "good lad," "young gentleman," and such like terms. The warmth of this controversy extended to Shrewsbury School, where all the boys but one took the part of their Master, whilst the solitary friend of Blomfield had the courage to engage in a stand-up fight with the strongest champion the whole School could produce. In the Life of Bishop Blomfield this incident is alluded to, for 36 years after, his solitary defender, the Rev. J. Matthew, wrote to the Bishop asking him for help in restoring his Church, adding that he still bore the marks of the contest in a scar on his lip. The reply of the Bishop is worth recording:—"Fulham, 23rd Nov., 1846. Such an appeal as "you have made to me it is impossible to resist. It has revived many recollections of an interesting period of my life. I have often wished that I had never written the review of Butler's *Æschylus*, although the criticism was generally true. It caused an excellent man to regard me for several years with suspicion and dislike, besides the lesser evil of inflaming the wrath of the press. However, I had the happiness of being cordially reconciled to Dr. Butler some time afterwards and of becoming intimate with him. He was a really learned as well as amiable man, but his forte did not lie in verbal criticism. I am much amused by your account of the *πυγμαχίη*: you do not say who conquered, but I hope that as *I* was fortunate to beat my friend Thomas Smart Hughes in various academic contests, so *you* triumphed over his brother at fisticuffs, and were the Epeus not the Euryalus of the fight although it might be said of him:—

ἐπὶ δὲ ὥριντο δῖος "Υησος,
κόπτε δὲ παπτήναντα παρῆιον."

In 1818, serious outbreaks of insubordination broke out among the Scholars; the farmers complained of great damage being done, the stained glass in the School Library was broken and the windows of Dr. Butler's studies were stoned, whilst fighting with townsmen frequently took place. Not content with this, some daring spirit actually posted a placard in the Hall of the

School threatening the Head Master with personal violence. Dr. Butler, however, very soon quelled the disturbance. On the boys expressing their contrition, the Dr. read a letter he had written to their parents, and afterwards he burnt it in their presence. In a letter to the parents at the end of the term he expressed his determination not to take back any boy who was not duly sensible of what they owed their Master and parent. It was by such acts of calmness and wisdom that the long rule of Dr. Butler was marked, and the effects were seen in the deep feeling of affection which existed between past pupils and their old Master, a feeling intensified as years rolled on.

On the 24th Feb., 1821, Dr. Butler was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Derby in the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. In a letter to his sincere friend, Dr. Parr, he writes: (Feb. 26th), "The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has appointed me to the Archdeaconry of Derby. I returned from Lichfield yesterday when I went to take possession. The Bishop (Cornwallis) has shewn me great kindness for the last two-and-twenty years. He has but little to give, and he has twice thought of me, and given me that preferment which is most acceptable to me. For if he had offered the living of St. Philip's I must have left the School, and even independently of that consideration, it is a species of preferment which nothing would have induced me to accept. I would not live in Birmingham to be master of all its wealth."

In discharging the duties of this office for 15 years, his zeal, diligence, and faithfulness were universally acknowledged. He regularly visited every parish in the Archdeaconry and bestowed the greatest care in personally attending to any difficulties which occurred; whilst he constantly pressed the claims of the poor to their inalienable right of good and free seats in the Parish Church.

At this time there were 160 boys on the list of the School, and shewing the fame of the School, Dr. Butler notes, these came from 28 different counties in England and Wales, besides boys from Scotland and Ireland, whilst at one period of his Head-mastership the number was upwards of 300.

The games at Shrewsbury School were somewhat limited in Dr. Butler's time. He endeavoured to suppress both boating and football. Lord Cranbrook relates that when he was at the School they had to play football by stealth

and if a trip was taken on the river in the miserable old tubs of boats, and they happened to come in sight of any of the Masters, they rowed with their jackets over their heads. Athletic sports were encouraged, but the limited area of the play-ground prevented many games being carried on except at a great disadvantage by securing play-grounds a considerable distance from the School premises.

The School Buildings received during Dr. Butler's term much attention at his hands. In 1815, the Library was practically re-built. It was originally a similar room to the Chapel, over it were chambers for the boarders. Externally the Building was a plain one with three gables on each side. In 1831, the tower was re-built, while the outside premises were much improved. Soon after Dr. Butler built a fine range of buildings at his own expense for private studies for the boarders.

In 1832, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria honoured the Schools with a visit. An address from the boys was presented in the Upper Schoolroom. The occasion was made one of great rejoicing, and long remembered by the Scholars present.

In Blackwood's Magazine, for April, 1866, an old Scholar gives very interesting details of School Life, well worthy of a place in this History of the School, for from such sketches we may gather much of the real character of Dr. Butler, as well as a record of School Life in those days.

He writes that there were many who "remembered lovingly that most intelligent and benevolent countenance, which, no less than the careful neatness of costume, marked the accomplished gentleman as well as the scholar, not too grave with all his learning to enjoy a joke with all the heartiness of a school boy." The accommodation, he tells us, was very inferior. And this the Bishop of Manchester, in his sermon on the opening of the New School Buildings confirms when he says, "it was almost Spartan in the fewness of its comforts and the hardness of its discipline." A single bed, though most boys had it, was charged as an extra luxury which must be paid for. In each Hall there was but one common washing room for all the boys, no accommodation at all being provided in the bedrooms. A basin of skim milk, and a supply of dry thick toast formed the breakfast, and the supper was bread

and cheese. At dinner pudding was served before meat. The dinners themselves were fairly good except on "boiled beef" days, which were very unpopular. Remonstrance had been made in vain, and the result at last was something like a "School rebellion well remembered as the Beef Row." By concerted arrangement on one day the boys in every Hall quietly rose from the table in a body and left the masters and the boiled beef alone. Dr. Butler was indignant, he came into each of the Halls after locking up and demanded from the leaders of the School a public apology for the insult, giving them an hour for consideration, and placing before them the alternative of immediate dismissal. The boys held together, and early next morning the whole of the Sixth Form—comprising no less than three who were to be the future heads of Colleges—were started to their respective homes. The rest of the boys declared themselves *en-revolte*. They would not go to School, and the Masters walked about the Court alternately threatening and persuading them. At last a gentleman of the town—an old Shrewsbury boy much respected—harangued the lads and persuaded them to surrender. Some concession seems also to have been made by a portion of the absent sixth, probably through home influence, and the matter ended by the return of all the Scholars. It was the only time during Dr. Butler's Head-mastership when the discipline of the School was seriously disturbed.

Another account of the cuisine of Dr. Butler is given by a gentleman who was also his pupil and a boarder in his house, and presents a different picture. Since the above was written he has sent a very interesting account of some of his School experiences: "The boys might call it skim milk, but I can testify that it was not so; I have often as a child gone to the School farm and seen the new milk despatched to the School, and this was done twice a day. I remember it had a singular interest for me. We had toast and milk for breakfast, and bread and cheese and small beer for supper. But beyond this each boy had an allowance of forty shillings a term to spend at the grocers, in any way he might think best, either in tea or coffee or sugar." It is not improbable that some of the self-willed and as such, more influential in the School, had much to do in formulating the grievance, and greatly paining Dr. Butler. But the narrative as above given is on authority so high that it may be relied on implicitly.

There is a story told of his coming upon a small boy in some locality which was strictly out of bounds, and the culprit taking refuge in an empty hogshead which stood before a grocer's shop. The doctor walked up to the shop door, and, after tapping the hogshead all round with his cane, remarked to the grocer that he had been looking out for an empty cask about that size, and desired it to be sent down to him "just as it was," the fright of the delinquent during the negotiation being his only punishment. Stern as his threatenings were in the lectures delivered, somewhat incongruously, in lieu of sermons, after evening prayers in the School Chapel (when the offences of the week were sometimes reviewed), against delinquents who had been supposed to have been stealing ducks, breaking the farmer's fences, or riding their horses bare-backed in an impromptu steeplechase, his anger took a much milder form when his own apples and pears had proved too tempting for some of the smaller boys. But it was more serious in the case of anything like a personal insult to either of his familiars—Dinah, the boys' housekeeper, or John "Bandy," his factotum, who had to maintain the minor discipline of the hall in such matters as calling in the morning and taking away lights at night. On one particular occasion, Dinah made formal complaint—a very unusual circumstance—against the Sixth Form as a body. Both in their common room and in their studies, they had, according to her account, been coupling her name loudly, during the whole afternoon, with very bad language, "very bad indeed," though happily she did not understand the words. The offenders were summoned before the Doctor in his study, where he sat brimful of very natural indignation. It turned out that the bad language was Greek; the subject of the next repetition lesson was the chorus in 'Œdipus Rex':—

“ΔΕΙΝΑ μὲν οὖν, δεινὰ ταράσσει σοφὸς ὁιωνοθέτας.”

which the boys had been shouting out, all the more vociferously when they saw Dinah's delusion. It was the kind of joke which Dr. Butler could not resist, and he broke out into a paroxysm of laughter.

Dr. Butler's senior assistant-master for many years was Frederick Iliff, a sound scholar and able teacher, strong in Tacitus and Thucydides, and with whom Matthiæ's Greek Grammar (the great authority in its day), was a textbook in constant use. Though by no means Dr. Butler's equal in elegant

scholarship, he was not inclined to give way to him on questions of grammatical criticism. He taught his Form (the Upper Fifth) in "Bromfield's Hall," in the School Lane. Sometimes in the course of a lesson, some point would arise upon which he was aware that he and his chief differed in their view when he would conclude his own interpretation with the significant remark, "you may perhaps be told differently lower down the lane, but — ;" and there he would stop, with considerable emphasis.

The influence which Mr. Iliff exercised on the School is best told in Lord Cranbrook's words:—"I cannot forget also that there was another with whom I was much connected when I came to the School, and that was Frederick Iliff. I began my career at his house. I would not advert to his learning and the admirable teaching given, but this I would say, he was the man who on the first occasion I had anything to do with him, showed me that he deemed it his first duty as a master to place implicit confidence in boys who gave him no reason to suspect any dishonesty. He accepted as truth whatever was said to him." Lord Cranbrook added that he could not pass by his friend Mr. Iliff, because he gave him his start in life, and it was one of the things which reconciled him to Shrewsbury amidst the many disadvantages which every boy had to contend with when they arrived there.

There was a punishment peculiar to the School in those days which is now disused. In the corner of the old "Fourth Form School," afterwards occupied by the boards containing the list of honours, there used to be a small four-square apartment, not much larger than a Punch-and-Judy box, lighted by a single narrow loophole—a receptacle for the flogging block, and other like apparatus. This was known as the Black Hole, or sometimes more familiarly as "Rowe's Hole" from a traditionary culprit who had been a very regular occupant. Here younger offenders were occasionally locked up for some hours. It was patronised chiefly by Iliff, in whose hall, somehow or other, there were usually a large proportion of those irregular characters who preferred the excitement of a poaching expedition to the due preparation of lessons and exercises. When the original prison was pulled down, a small closet in the Upper School was occasionally used for the same purpose. It was a point of honour with a prisoner's friends to supply him, while under confinement, with small luxuries from the pastry-cook's—not always an

unnecessary provision, for on one occasion two boys were forgotten, and might have remained there all night had not one of them made his escape by breaking the lock and climbing down by a water-pipe into the School Court below.

There were in Dr. Butler's time the usual "speeches" at Midsummer, in the preparation of which he took considerable pains, having the boys into his private library to practice. On more than one speech-day Dr. Parr, for whom Butler had an intense respect, was present, sitting in the seat of honour next to the Doctor, with his pipe in his mouth and his spittoon before him; an arrangement which, together with his buzz-wig (probably the last surviving specimen) attracted considerable attention from the boys. He was good enough to signify a gracious approval of some of the speakers by the quiet tapping of two forefingers of one hand on the palm of the other, an amount of applause which, as Butler assured the young performers, meant a great deal from so great a man. But the great School Festival in those days was the annual play at Christmas, in which Butler took almost as much interest as Ashton had done in the more elaborate spectacles which attracted Queen Elizabeth. In the week before breaking up, the large School was fitted up as a temporary theatre, and some time beforehand was spent in careful preparation. The season for the town theatre was then generally drawing to a close, and some half-dozen scenes, wings, &c., were readily lent by the manager, who liberally supplied all other properties required, even to the thunder, lightning, and rain for "King Lear." The performance was public, that is, the trustees, the neighbouring gentry, and so many of the most respectable townspeople as the School could accommodate, received invitations. A play of Shakespeare, with a farce to conclude, was the usual programme. There was a supper for the actors afterwards, not the least important part of the festival, to which old pupils were wont to contribute presents of wine. Some amusing scenes were occasionally enacted, which were not set down in the bill. There was usually an epilogue, written by one of the Masters, and spoken in character. On one occasion Garrick's farce of "The Lying Valet" had been acted with great applause, and the young actor who had sustained Mrs. Clive's part of "Kitty Pry" came again before the curtain to deliver the epilogue. By a not uncommon theatrical licence, one of the audience was to take part in the dialogue. Accordingly immediately upon

Kitty's entrance, a boy who was seated close behind Dr. Butler got up and saluted her with: "What, Kitty Pry again upon her legs!" Scandalised at what he thought an audacious interruption, the Doctor rose and turned round in boiling wrath upon the speaker, and was hardly appeased, amidst the intense amusement of the house, when Kitty, not in the least disconcerted, replied in her pertest tone: "None of your himperance, young man, I begs!" No one laughed more heartily at the mistake than the Doctor himself.

This performance took place at Christmas, 1826, and it was only last year that a letter was received from an old scholar (since deceased) in which he writes that the scene was accurately described in Blackwood, as he was present at the time, and for long after it was remembered in the School.

In varied ways Dr. Butler laboured on for 38 years deeply interested in his Scholars' welfare; his satisfaction, as he writes, in witnessing their improvement in classical literature, being infinitely surpassed by that which he felt from perceiving them likely to become honourable and good men. During this long service Shrewsbury School attained a pre-eminence that even exceeded that of its former history; and the number of University Scholars that it produced caused the eyes of England to turn to it in wonder.

During all these years the official stipend received by Dr. Butler was small. From the first his stipend was £120. In the year 1808 this was raised to £150. In 1815 it was £375, and from that time a further sum (instead of Burgesses' fees) was paid of £44, which rose afterwards to £80. In 1823 it was £200 + 40; in 1827, £300 + 80; and in 1830 the burgesses' fees disappear, and the salary stood at £363. Well might the worthy Doctor write in one of his letters to Lord Brougham;—"Grammar Schools should not be made sinecures. Two and twenty years hard labour in the School of which I am Master will bear strong attestation of my sentiments on this score." Still it must not be supposed that the nominal stipend was the whole or even the principal part of Dr. Butler's revenues, which for at least twenty years must have been considerable. The nominal stipend of Shrewsbury is as large as that in other Schools, and is never of magnitude. The profits of the Head Master rise in chief measure from the privilege of taking in boarders, and form fees. Indeed, as Dr. Butler's purchase of Whitehall

would indicate he was through the revenues that must accrue to his office a comparatively wealthy man.

In 1836, Dr. Butler resigned his post as Head Master, having purchased the beautiful residence of Whitehall on the outside of Shrewsbury, where we may suppose he had looked forward to ending his days in quiet and repose. But this was not to be. Soon after the resignation a meeting of old Scholars was held in London, to take the necessary steps to inaugurate some expression of the high estimation in which he was held by them. It was at this meeting that the Rev. B. H. Kennedy (his successor to the Head Mastership), gave the first intimation that Dr. Butler had been chosen the successor to the estimable Bishop Ryder, as Bishop of Lichfield.

At a meeting of the Governors and Trustees, held May 23rd, 1836, it was unanimously agreed that their thanks should be heartily given for the unremitting assiduity and eminent ability with which for 38 years Dr. Butler had performed the duties of Head Master. At the speech-day, June 7th, 1836, this resolution exquisitely written on vellum, with the official seal of the School attached, and a richly chased silver casket were presented to Dr. Butler. The Butler exhibition of £100 per annum was also founded, Mr. Francis France, Sen. Classic in 1840, being the first Exhibitioner. At the same time Mr. Marsh, the Senior Scholar, presented the Head Master with a massive silver candelabrum of the value of 300 guineas, from the Scholars. The subject was a "Vine Branch with Genii pressing the fruit." It bore the following inscription:—"VIRO AD PRIME VENERANDO SAMVELI BUTLER, S.T.P. INFORMATORI PRAESTANTISSIMO PATRI ALTERI GRATE PIE PERAMANTER C.P. D.D., ALVMNI QVOT IN REGIA SCHOLA SALOPIENSII LITTERAS TVNC DISCEBANT QVVM ILLE EX SCHOLÆ MAGISTERIO QVOD XXXVIII ANNOS ORNAVERAT AD ORNANDVM EPISCOPALEM ORDINEM TRANSLATVS EST A.S. MDCCCXXXVI."

The Bishop in reply, after thanking them for their splendid present, added, "With regard to learning you have the walls of that School in which you are accustomed to see me, covered as you observe with a splendid list of names of those who have gone before you distinguished by the highest academic honours in both Universities, and I doubt not you will endeavour to tread in their steps. I trust indeed there will never be wanting within these walls a

succession of ingenuous youths fired with noble emulation to imitate those who have gone before them."

Dr. Butler, was nominated by Lord Melbourne, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and was consecrated July 3rd, 1836, at Lambeth. In December of the same year the Archdeaconry of Coventry was transferred to Worcester and the title of the bishopric changed to Lichfield only.

On the 6th of October, a magnificent service of plate of the value of 1000 guineas was presented to the Bishop at Eccleshall Castle, his successor accompanied by a deputation of the committee making the presentation. This gift was entirely confined to the Bishop's old Scholars.

It is sad to read that from the moment of his elevation to the Episcopal Throne to his death, he knew no day of health, scarcely an hour free from suffering. Patient, unwearied, uncomplaining, submissive, he was an example to all; beloved by his Clergy and all with whom he was brought into contact.

One visit the Bishop made to the scene of his life's labours was deeply interesting. He came to hold probably for the first time a Confirmation in the School Chapel, and there where he had served so long, he now as Bishop solemnly administered the rite of Confirmation to the Scholars who knelt before him. The Bishop was deeply affected, and the service was impressed in a special manner on those assembled.

It is no part of our task to trace the Bishop's work in his diocese: he laboured on as a tried servant of the Master he served, until on the 4th December, 1839, at Eccleshall Castle, he passed away to his rest, and as one of his old Scholars wrote, "a great man had served the good pleasure of God unto his generation, and had now fallen asleep." He was buried by his own wish in St. Mary's Churchyard, Shrewsbury, the Church so long connected with the School, and where so many of the Masters had been interred. Along the road from Eccleshall every mark of respect was shewn, the church bells tolled at each village as the mournful cortege passed through. Twenty-one carriages with the clergy and mourners met the hearse at Atcham, three miles from Shrewsbury. On arriving at the outskirts of the town the Corporation, the Local Clergy, the Masters of the School, and a large number of old Scholars and residents joined the procession. The day was one of general

mourning in the town, the shops were closed and the bells of the Churches rang muffled peals. It had been the wish of the Bishop that the funeral should have been strictly private, but it was found impossible to resist the universal feeling of deep respect which prompted so many to take part in paying the last tribute of affection to one they loved so well. His remains are covered by a plain stone bearing the following inscription :—

LOCVS · SEPVLTVRAE · QVEM · SIBI · ET · SVIS · VIVVS · NVNCVPAVIT ·
SAMVEL · BVTLER · S.T.P. · EPISCOPVS · LICHFIELDIENSIS.
CONCESSA · FACVLTATE · ADSIGNATVS.

Funeral Sermons were preached in Eccleshall Church by the Rev. Henry Moore, Vicar, and at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, by Archdeacon Bather.

Only a few days elapsed before a meeting was held at the Schools, at which it was decided to erect a monument in the south Chancel of St. Mary's Church. The proposal was taken up warmly, and all classes vied with each other in giving liberally, and shewing their gratitude for an eminent benefactor to the town, who, during his useful and honourable career laboured for their good in a life that was free from self-seeking. A sum of 800 guineas was subscribed and a full length figure of the Bishop in his episcopal robes, the right hand hanging over the chair and the left supporting the head which is leaning in thought, was sculptured by F. H. Baily, Esq., R.A. It is of pure white Carrara marble, and rests on a pedestal of dove-coloured marble from the Clee Hill. The following is the inscription :—

SAMVELI BUTLER, S.T.P., R.S.S.
EPISCOPO LICHFIELDENSI
PRAESVLI PIO DILIGENTI DESIDERATO
PRAECEPTORI IN PRIMIS DOCTO AC SOLLERTI
CVIVS FAVSTIS ADMINISTRATA CONSILIIS
SCHOLA REGIA SALOPIENSIS
LITERARVM STVDIIS LAVDEM OMNEM SVPERGRESSA EST
DISCIPVL LI MVNICIPES AMICI ET FAVTORES EIVS
VIRO EGREGIE MERITO
HONORIS EXEMPLIQUE CAVSA POSVERVNT
A.S. MDCCXLIV.



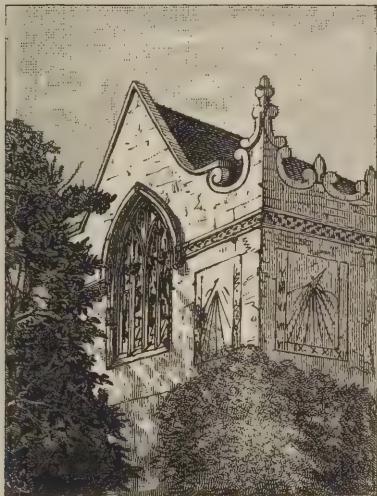
In all public matters relating to the town at large, Bishop Butler was a liberal helper, sparing neither labour nor means. On the formation of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society he was elected its first president. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the Royal Society of Literature, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Cambridge University Philosophical Society. After his death his marvellous collection of Antiquities, Etruscan vases, cabinets of Greek and Roman coins, antique gems and other treasures were disposed of by auction. A similar fate befell his extraordinarily choice Library, which made even the noted Thomas Frogmire Dibdin wonder with astonishment at the varieties displayed.

What more can be added before closing this brief notice of the distinguished Scholar, the beloved friend and master, whose thoughts were always of the School he loved so well. His own words will be the most fitting. He had entered the last name of his many pupils in the School Registers, and he knew that his work in Shrewsbury School was finished. With trembling hand he added the following words which were rightly recorded in the archives of the School. They show how his simple mind was all absorbed in the well-being of his pupils. “God bless and prosper them, and grant that “my successors may labour faithfully, zealously, and happily in their calling, “training those who are confided to their care in the principles of true religion “and sound learning, and endeavouring to make them good Christians, good “scholars, and honourable and useful members of Society.—Amen.”

CHAPTER XIV.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. KENNEDY.—THE TERCENTENARY.—HIS RESIGNATION.

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KT was a fortunate circumstance for the School that the able teaching of Dr. Butler was followed by that of so worthy a successor as Dr. Kennedy. On his appointment, Dr. Butler spoke of him as “the most brilliant scholar he had ever sent forth, the brightest star in that galaxy of distinguished pupils whose names adorn the boards of Shrewsbury School.”

The Rev. Benjamin Hall Kennedy was born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, Nov. 6th, 1804, the eldest son of the Rev. Rann Kennedy, incumbent of St. Paul’s,

Birmingham, and Second Master of King Edward’s School in that town. At that School he received his earliest education, and on Feb. 3rd, 1819, he was entered at Shrewsbury School, where his brothers were also educated. Here his studies at once commanded the attention of Dr. Butler, and so remarkably successful was he in his collegiate career that when he accepted the office of Head Master of Shrewsbury School, Dr. Butler said to the boys assembled when he made the announcement:—“Let me observe to you that of near 120 first rate honors recorded on those boards your future Head Master and his brothers claim more than one-sixth, and himself more than one-twelfth for his own undivided share.”

After he left Shrewsbury, Mr. Kennedy entered, in 1823, St. John’s College, Cambridge, and gained the Porson Prize in 1823, 1824, and 1826, Browne’s Medal for Latin Ode in 1823 and 1824, the Pitt University Scholarship in 1824, Browne Medal for Greek Ode in 1824, and Browne Medal for

Epigrams in 1825. He graduated B.A. as Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1827, gaining the Members' Prize for a Latin Essay, "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ," and he came to Shrewsbury that year as a temporary assistant master. In 1828 he was elected a Fellow of his College and Classical Lecturer. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Master at Harrow, under Dr. Longley, and remained there six years, receiving from his pupils on his retirement, May 3rd, 1836, a valuable testimonial expressive of their regard. On the resignation of Dr. Butler, in 1836, the Fellows of St. John's College, with whom the appointment lay, favoured the claims of the Rev. F. J. Isaacson, an excellent scholar, and a successful college tutor, and one who desired the office. He would probably have been elected but for the good services of Bishop Butler in favour of Kennedy, whose fitness for the office was well known to him. After much consideration Dr. Kennedy accepted the post, and his own words give the reason why he did so. "If emolument had been my primary object I should never have undertaken my present duties. In accepting the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School I resigned an income larger, more certain, more free from anxiety and responsibility, with a mansion more agreeable in its appointment than awaited me here. I resigned prospects also of a highly flattering kind. I mention this solely to add force to my statement of the motives which induced me to accept my present office. I had a strong affection for the School in which I was educated, an earnest confidence in the wisdom and power of its system. I loved classical literature, and I have always found a high and exciting pleasure in pouring its treasures into minds desirous and prepared to receive them, minds such as I justly expected to find in the Sixth Form of Shrewsbury School. In short I hoped to do more good here than elsewhere, and in the consciousness of doing good I knew that I should taste the purest and best happiness of human life."

Undertaken in this spirit, with his high resolves so manfully told, we may easily believe that during the long Head Mastership of Dr. Kennedy the School fully maintained the high traditions of his predecessor, and the Honour Boards received many additional names testifying to the thorough instruction given. And yet it was with many misgivings Dr. Kennedy undertook the office after so excellent a master as Dr. Butler. Following one who for 38 years had laboured in the School and made its name famous, it

was, as Dr. Kennedy himself expresses it, “with feeble knees he walked in the path, with wavering hands he plied the work bequeathed to him by Dr. Butler.” Undertaking the responsibility at the age of 32, he threw himself heartily into the work, and through good and ill report for 30 years he faithfully did his duty and kept Shrewsbury School in the front rank of the great public academies of England.

His work soon bore fruit for in 1841, the three first places in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge were obtained by Shrewsbury men:—Cope, I ; Bather, II ; Thring, III ; an event not often paralleled in the history of any school, and at the same time many other honours had been gained by Scholars in both Universities.

The brilliant success of the School in 1841 was most opportune, for owing to causes over which the Head Master had no control Shrewsbury fell off in numbers. In order to show the undiminished esteem and confidence in which Dr. Kennedy was held a congratulatory address was drawn up. Though of course the boys who succeeded in carrying off the three first honours of the Classical Tripos formed a happy comment on his great skill as a teacher, yet Dr. Kennedy had become somewhat discouraged, and there is no doubt that the expressions of confidence he received in 1841 cheered him in his labours. The address was signed by the Trustees, the Members for the County, and Magistrates, and indeed by men of all degrees and shades of political opinion. The Mayor and Corporation went in state to the School-house accompanied by a large procession of citizens, and were met by a deputation of the Masters and Scholars, the Rev. J. M. Wakefield, Senior Assistant ; Rev. A. T. Paget, Mathematical Master ; W. T. Basil Jones (now Lord Bishop of St. David’s), Head Præpostor of the School ; and James Riddell (a well-known tutor of Balliol College, Oxford), Second Præpostor ; and introduced to the Upper School where the other Masters and Scholars were assembled. The Mayor of Shrewsbury (John Loxdale, Esq.), in feeling terms expressed his gratification at the unexampled success, and presented the address, to which Dr. Kennedy in lengthened terms replied.

It may be noted here that the number of Scholars at this time had decreased considerably, for in 1832 there were 296 pupils on the School lists,

in 1834, 269 ; in 1836, 233 ; in 1837, 211 ; but in 1841, only 133. As will be seen from 1832, when the School was in its zenith, a gradual decline set in, and indeed caused grave anxiety to the Head Master as well as to the Trustees. Dr. Kennedy expressed his opinion that it was entirely owing to outward circumstances, such as the establishment of new and cheap schools in many parts of England, and the disadvantageous position that Shrewsbury occupied after the opening of what was then called the Grand Junction Railway. That this declension in numbers was entirely owing to outward circumstances the succeeding years of School History shew, for it fully maintained its high position and never sank back into the insignificance which some foreboders had predicted.

After the address that has been alluded to, Dr. Kennedy tried what to him must have been a rather self-denying experiment. He surrendered the Sixth Form to the Rev. Wm. Linwood, a Greek scholar of great eminence, and engaged himself in the general supervision of the lower classes of the School. This arrangement continued for two years, but it was not successful. Excellent as Linwood was in scholarship he had no skill in teaching the elegancies of classic literature, and the exercises of the form fell off in consequence ; but when Linwood left, Kennedy resumed his old position, and the School was conducted almost on the lines of his predecessor.

In the half-yearly examination he encouraged emulation, rewarded diligence and discountenanced idleness. Severe penalties were enforced for anything immoral in act or tendency, and for this reason he strictly enforced the discipline of School Bounds. Going to an Inn without leave was a high offence whether in or out of Bounds. The School Bounds extended two miles northward into the country, as the Cricket Ground was in that direction, but the two miles were not strictly adhered to ; what was really forbidden was going into town, and from thence crossing the river either by ferry or the bridges. For the better identification of Scholars he introduced the University Cap to the School. In short the principles adopted were those he referred to in his reply to the address of congratulation referred to before. “ Concurrently with strictness in matters of vital import I wished to be lenient and even indulgent in other respects, to reduce corporal punishment within the narrowest limits ; to deal with boys as rational beings by explaining to

them the reasons of discipline and the just motives to obedience, to give credence to every boy of unimpeached character; to make my pupils in general and those of higher standards especially understand and feel that my advice and assistance would always be at their disposal, and that if they erred for want of a counsellor and friend the fault would be in themselves."

At the Annual Speech day in the year 1841, the Earl of Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli, and M.P. for the Borough of Shrewsbury), was a visitor and sat in a front row of the audience. The Speech Days were looked forward to with much interest. Two galleries were erected, one at each end of the "top school," and both of these were occupied by the boys; the audience were seated on the floor of the room. At the front of the south gallery was a platform erected for the speakers, and at right angles to this was a rostrum for the Head Master. After the School Speeches the invited guests adjourned to luncheon in the library, and the boys of the Sixth Form only were present. After luncheon, of course the guests had opportunities of speaking, and it was often interesting to listen to men that had spent years in the public service, but who had commenced their career at Shrewsbury School.

At Christmas the boys were sometimes allowed a Fancy Dress Ball. This was entered into with great spirit, and it was always signally successful. The Schools were then visited by a numerous and distinguished company of guests who thoroughly enjoyed the animated and motley scene which took the place of the dramatic performance with which the year closed in Butler's time.

Boating, under Dr. Kennedy, came to be a recognised institution. It was not actually forbidden by Dr. Butler, but only in his successor's time it came to be sanctioned by the Masters, and a "Captain" was formally appointed from amongst the older boys. The Annual Regatta and School Boys' Dinner was looked forward to as the re-union day when old and present Salopians met in pleasant rivalry, and all engaged in the races exerted themselves to the uttermost, for the slopes of the Quarry and the banks of the Severn were always crowded with many of the fair sex anxious to applaud the victors whatever their colours might be.

During the years 1843-53, an agitation was carried on in the town by Members of the Town Council and others to form a non-collegiate department

for those who were not destined to enter the Universities or to follow any learned profession. They desired to have a modern education added, and to some extent Dr. Kennedy gave way, but he always maintained strongly that the School was founded by Edward VI. as a provincial School for the higher education, and it was only in Elizabeth's time that the right of a free education for the sons of Burgesses was granted.

The adoption of the scheme, and the alteration in the system of education which from the earliest time had been carried on at the School, would have altered the nature of the original foundation. No doubt the number of Burgesses' sons who availed themselves of the privileges of free education had decreased. This was the necessary result of the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, but from the very earliest time in the School History when Ashton was Head Master, we find that in his seven years he entered 875 Scholars, of whom 238 only were town boys (*oppidani*), the remainder are called *alieni*, and many of them were sons of large land-owners in Shropshire and the adjoining counties.

It would be unnecessary as well as unkind to reprint here the hard things which were said of the motives of the Head Master. Most of the writers in the local press have passed away, suffice it to say that the Trustees of the School, residents of the town and county, as they were, loyally and generously shewed their strictest confidence in Dr. Kennedy's claim for a higher education than that proposed, and the result proved that he was right, and thanks to his foresight and carefulness the changes which were made were in the spirit of true reform and the School progressed in accordance. It is, therefore, simply necessary to narrate the changes made. In 1848, the number of Burgesses' sons, receiving Free Education as such, was not more than 15. In the interests of the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Town it was then proposed to extend the system of education by opening a School in Shrewsbury supported from the funds of Shrewsbury School, in which the rudiments of Latin, Modern Languages, and the usual branches of an English Education should be taught to all Burgesses' sons free, and on payment of moderate fees to the children of other residents. The Trustees consulted with the Bishop of Lichfield, the result being that schemes were prepared by the Town Committee as well as by the Trustees, and eventually the Corpora-

tion being satisfied with the views adopted by the Trustees, the latter body made the requisite application to the Court of Chancery. This scheme was laid before Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, May 7th, 1849, having been previously approved by Dr. Kennedy and St. John's College, Cambridge. The Vice-Chancellor said he thought that the petition contemplated something far beyond the scope of the Trust, and therefore dismissed it with costs to be paid out of the Trustees' Funds. Against this decision the Trustees appealed to the Lord Chancellor. The cause was heard on Nov. 10th, 1849, and on the 12th his Lordship delivered judgment, reversing the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, and directed the reference to the Master in Chancery.

The amended scheme was confirmed by an order of the Court of Chancery, August 1st, 1853, after a report had been submitted by J. Elijah Blunt, Esq., one of the Masters of the Court, containing a scheme for the management of the Free Grammar School at Shrewsbury.

By this scheme the Scholars were to be taught the doctrines of the Church of England; they were to be instructed in the Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; reading, writing, and grammar; in ancient and modern history and geography; in arithmetic and mathematics, and also in such other modern languages, arts, and sciences as the Governors and Trustees might think proper. Other alterations and amendments were proposed in the regulations in force under the Act of 1798, but these were further altered and amended when the Report of the Public Schools Commission was adopted. Under this the constitution of the School was once more changed, and the relation between the Corporation and the School still further separated.

While these alterations in the constitution of the School were in progress an event of a much more pleasing character took place, the celebration of the Tercentenary of the Foundation of the School in 1551. This was most opportune, for after the many agitations of the last few years regarding its future some of its supporters had almost forgotten its great successes. But the enthusiasm raised by the celebration of the three hundredth year of its existence, led both townsmen and old Salopians to recall old memories and join heartily in helping on its future career.

This centennial celebration was more opportune than either of its predecessors. On the first occasion men might look back upon the great names which were gathered round the monarchs of the house of Tudor, and reflect that one of them, illustrious even among these, had been educated at Shrewsbury School. After the Tudors came the ill-starred house of Stuart, and they were the cause of much turmoil and injury to the well-being of the School. Charles I. had been tried and executed, but his son was leading an outlawed roving life, and spent much of his time in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. The Scotch still spoke of Charles II. as their King, and directed their hostility against Shropshire. Prayers were offered and a fast was held to seek aid for the soldiers and sailors engaged. But in 1651, the year of the first centenary, Charles fled from Salop to Worcester, where he was routed, and compelled to fly to foreign lands, and there is no doubt that the troublesome days interfered with any festivities. The Bicentenary also was not held with enthusiasm. England was exhausted by continental wars, by European entanglements in which she had no interest, and by foreign politics for which people cared little, and of which they knew really nothing. The house of Stuart had again brought mischief and suffering in England in the person of the Pretender, and his suppression and all the cruelties that followed were fresh in men's minds when the second celebration came round. If to this is added the slackness of Hotchkiss during his long Head Mastership, and the low condition into which the School had fallen, we shall hardly feel surprised if the occasion fell flat. But in 1851 everything was changed. This was the year of the great Exhibition, when all the world was stirred up to rivalry in useful arts, and England had long been at peace. The efficiency of the School also under such consummate teachers as Butler and Kennedy was a matter of comment all over the kingdom, and it is not to be wondered at that the tercentenary was among the most brilliant celebrations of the kind recorded in England. Old students came from all parts of the country to their Alma Mater, and from beginning to end there was no drawback to mar the festivities.

It need hardly be said Dr. Kennedy entered heartily into the rejoicings, not only so, but they were in great part sustained by his liberality and graced with his brilliant hospitality.

The festival was opened on Wednesday, April 23rd, 1851, by a public breakfast at the Lion Hotel, under the presidency of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq. After this an excellent performance of Haydn's "Creation" was given at the Music Hall, the principals (vocal and instrumental), comprising amongst them artistes of the highest rank, and so admirable a performance of this great Oratorio has perhaps never been given in Shrewsbury. The first day closed with a Fancy Dress Ball in the Library, the Upper School being converted into a supper room. The scene was one of great interest, nearly 500 guests being present, many of whom were in the fancy costume of different ages and nationalities. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion, with flags and banners, on which were blazoned the heraldry of the chief nobility and gentry of the county. The Arms of Ashton, Sir Philip Sydney, Lord Brooke, and those of Aldermen Edwards and Whyttaker, were of historical interest.

On Thursday, the Mayor and Corporation accompanied by the Clergy and residents in the town and district, the Trustees of the School, with old and present pupils and Masters, went to St. Mary's Church, when an eloquent sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Lonsdale, the text being Acts xvii, 15. The prayers were read by the Rev. W. G. Rowland, the Incumbent of St. Mary's, then in his 82nd year, for as early as 1776 he was in the Forms of Shrewsbury School, and was looked upon as the "Father of the School."

On the evening of the same day a grand Banquet was given in the Music Hall, at which nearly 400 old Salopians sat down under the presidency of C. W. Hoskyns, Esq. The principal speakers were the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the Earl of Powis, Viscount Hill (Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire), R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P., Dr. Bateson, Rev. R. Wilson Evans, Rev. T. Butler, Rev. W. G. Humphry, W. G. Clark, Esq., Rev. C. T. Whitley, and Rev. E. H. Gifford. Thus the Tercentenary ended, consecrated by religious services, and distinguished by splendid hospitality. Everything was harmonious, and it was quite clear that this commemoration boded well for the future of the School.

In 1855, on the occasion of the visit of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain to Shrewsbury, a valuable museum was opened in the School Buildings, and members received a hearty welcome from the Head Master.

For the next few years nothing seems to have occurred to disturb the quiet work of the School; the honour boards shew the result of the teaching, but during this time the whole subject of education was occupying more and more the attention of public men. It was felt that for high and low alike it was the duty to provide the best possible education. The nature and application of the Funds of Endowed Grammar Schools was brought before the attention of Parliament, and it was thought desirable that a Commission should be appointed to enquire not only into the Endowment, Funds, and Revenues of certain Colleges, Schools, and Foundations, but also to enquire into the administration and management as well as the course of studies and the subjects and extent of the instruction given to the scholars. This Commission was issued July 18th, 1861, the Commissioners being the Earl of Devon, Lord Lyttleton, Hon. G. Boyd Thisleton, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., Rev. W. H. Thomson, M.A., and H. H. Vaughan, Esq., and the Foundations were Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchants Taylor, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury. The Commissioners visited Shrewsbury, May 22nd and 23rd, 1862. They were of opinion that the classical teaching of the School should be thoroughly maintained, and that local restriction should as far as possible be abolished, inasmuch as nearly all other public Schools were free, so that to retain them at Shrewsbury alone would be to place the School at a great disadvantage, and be the means of reducing it from a public School to a Municipal institution. They therefore proposed that the limit of Burgesses' Sons entitled to free education should be reduced to 40 and these entirely in the Classical division of the School, which number after a term of 25 years should be abolished, this time being suggested in order that the present generation of Burgesses should be entitled to the privilege formerly unlimited. The constitution of the Governing Body fixed by the Act of Parliament in 1798, was not considered satisfactory, and suggested the election of the same by various public bodies. The Masters houses were reported as unsatisfactory and inconvenient.

An Act of Parliament founded on this Report was passed in 1868, reorganising the Governing Body and the management of the School.

In 1866, Dr. Kennedy had intimated his intention to resign the Head Mastership having accepted the Rectory of West Felton, in Shropshire, in the

previous year. This intention was received with great regret not only by the Scholars but also by the town at large for his management of the School conduced as far as possible to the interests of Shrewsbury itself. No sooner was the announcement made than steps were taken to raise the necessary funds for a Memorial of his long and successful Head Mastership, and as a permanent token of the high esteem in which he was held by all classes. After much discussion the form decided on was that of a School Chapel which had long been needed. A sum of £3000 was raised and it was hoped the work would have been quickly carried out, but it was stopped abruptly in consequence of broader issues, namely, the removal of the School entirely from its ancient foundation to a site outside the town. Soon after, the Public Schools Act giving permission to remove the School Buildings if thought necessary, the sum raised was invested until some definite decision was given and it was only in 1884 that the Kennedy Mémorial was completed on the new site to which the Schools were removed at Kingsland.

It was this transition state and the 18 years delay in completing the Memorial which made the retirement of Dr. Kennedy from his arduous duties to appear quiet and as if his services had not been appreciated, but it is a matter for rejoicing that he in his 80th year was spared to know the Memorial Chapel was erected, and that his name would be permanently associated with the School for future generations, and also that £4000 was invested as a part of this Memorial in a Latin Professorship at Cambridge.

In reviewing the 30 years work of Dr. Kennedy it may be only necessary to record it as marvellously successful, the List of Honours gained recording this as well as the high positions attained by some of his Scholars. But as Dr. Kennedy himself wrote :—"It is not in the more conspicuous walks of public life that you must seek instances of the success and usefulness of Shrewsbury men. You will find them at the Universities honourably and usefully engaged in tuition; in country livings honourably and usefully fulfilling their sacred duties as clergymen; at the head of Grammar Schools employed in training new generations to a like career of honour and usefulness." Nor can the kind and watchful care of Mrs. Kennedy ever be forgotten, those who remember how wisely and tenderly she cared for the comforts of those entrusted to her home, how anxiously she watched by the bedside of

those who were sick, will ever revere her memory, shedding as it does a halo of brightness on the dreariest part of a school boy's life.

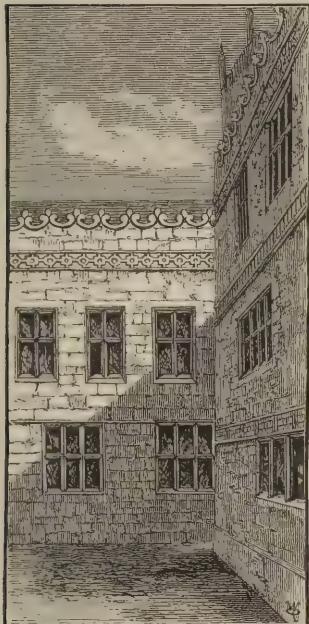
In 1868, Dr. Kennedy resigned the Rectory of West Felton, having been appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, and Canon of Ely, in 1867. He was elected a Member of the Council of the University in 1870, and appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher for the year 1873, having been Select Preacher for the University in 1860. In 1880 he was elected a Honorary Fellow of St. John's College, and was one of the Committee for the revision of the New Testament.

It is unnecessary to refer here to the valuable school books that he has published, or to the many other treatises that issued from his pen. His name will ever be associated with the golden days of Shrewsbury School, whether as a Scholar under Bishop Butler, by the long array of Honours on the School Boards, or by his 30 years untiring exertion as Head Master.

CHAPTER XV.

APPOINTMENT OF THE REV. H. W. MOSS.—REMOVAL OF THE SCHOOLS.

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AFTER the resignation of Dr. Kennedy, in 1866, the appointment of Head Master fell upon a younger man even than before, Mr. Moss was only 25, or six years younger than Dr. Kennedy. The Rev. Henry Whitehead Moss had been educated at Shrewsbury School, and had long attracted the attention of Dr. Kennedy as an apt Scholar. In 1860 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and gained the Porson Prize in 1861, 1862, and 1863, Craven University Scholarship in 1862, and the Browne Medal for Greek Elegiacs, in 1863. In the year 1864 he was Senior Classic, and soon after he was appointed Fellow of his College. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of appointing young men to offices such as the Head Mastership of a great public School. Perhaps no one without experience of such an office could credit the wearing anxiety it entails. A few years of the happy life of a College dignitary would almost unfit a man for such an arduous post, and he might say if it were offered him, as Henry IV. did before the Battle of Shrewsbury:—

“ ’Tis not well to doff our easy robes of peace
And crush our old limbs in ungente steel.”

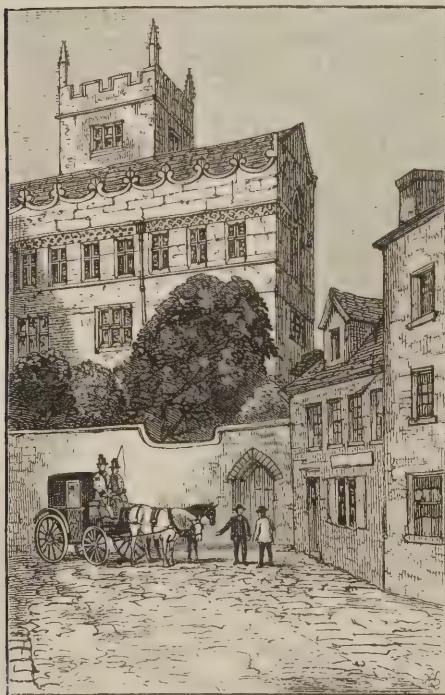
That the choice was a happy one may be gathered from the records of the Honor Boards, which have not fallen off in any way from their old traditions.

Mr. Moss is still the Head Master, and though the accommodation of the Schools has been greatly increased, it is not sufficient for the number of applications that are made from all parts of the kingdom to place youths under his tuition.

On the 31st July, 1868, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the good government of certain Public Schools in England (31-2 Vict., c. 118.)" This Act related to Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury. It empowered the governing bodies of these Schools to alter their constitutions so as to accord with the changing requirements of the times, and Shrewsbury at once took advantage of the opportunity. The governing body was placed on a broader basis, and it now consisted of the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who sat by virtue of his office, six Governors nominated by Oxford and Cambridge University, the Royal Society, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and the Masters of the School, two Governors were also nominated by the Corporation, and three by the Governors themselves. The first Governors were:—Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's, the Lord Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Fraser), Professor Kennedy (formerly Head Master), Sir James Paget, Bart., G. Osborne Morgan, Esq., Q.C., John Bather, Esq., John Loxdale, Esq., H. Keate, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, Rev. B.

Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, J. T. Hibbert, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. W. Gilson Humphry, D.D., Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. Of this Board no less than nine had been educated at the School. With a Board so constituted it is never likely that any slackness in the School could occur, nor from its broader basis could it ever degenerate into a purely local School.

Under this Act power was also given to remove the School from its ancient site. It was enacted, however, that "the School shall not be removed to any site exceeding in distance three miles measured in a straight line from the Market Place." Other powers were also granted concerning the disposal of



the right of presentation to Livings, the amounts which these realised being applied to the augmentation of the School revenues. Burgesses of Shrewsbury were limited in the right of gratuitous education.

The new Governors had not been long in office before they decided that it would be well to remove the School to more commodious premises on the outskirts of the town. The area of the School property, was in their opinion too limited, and the Masters houses were far below the requirements of such a School as Shrewsbury. Class-rooms were also much wanted. Some also considered the procession of Scholars to St. Mary's Church was objectionable, and that as at other public Schools there should be an adequate College Chapel. But the Act which enabled them to leave did not give the Governors compulsory power to acquire property so that any purchase of extra lands immediately adjoining the School would certainly have entailed great expense.

Nevertheless the proposed removal met with great disfavour among a great part of the old Scholars, and many of the new. All agreed that if the Schools with their old associations were to remain on their present site new masters' houses and additional accommodation were imperative. Indeed a Shrewsbury architect of excellent ability made a sketch which was intended to meet the exigencies of the case, and leave the old buildings to their ancient uses. But the old Scholars especially were adverse to removal and they held a meeting which was presided over by the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, on 31st July, 1873. The removal was opposed with great energy, and an influential committee was appointed to endeavour to prevent it. In their opposition the dissentients were greatly aided by the local press, and also by vigorous pamphleteers. A memorial signed by 600 old Scholars was sent to the Governors, and this was supported by the Town Council, and many influential residents.

Still it is probable that one of the principal objections made by the opposition was the inconvenience of the Coton Hill site as the one selected. Owing to the peculiar course of the river round Shrewsbury it was urged that Day Boys would have a long journey to the School, and in floods the buildings would be comparatively isolated.

In October, 1873, the Mayor presided over a meeting of townsmen, and this was followed by another of old Boys. In both of these the removal of the School was deprecated, and in the following December the Memorials from the town and from the old Boys were presented to the Governing Body by the Earl of Powis and Mr. H. C. Raikes, M.P., and the subject of removal was fully discussed. But these remonstrances were in vain, for in the following March it was definitely decided to remove the Schools to Coton Hill. This roused even a more decided opposition, for the proposed site was certainly not well selected. The Governing Body then reconsidered the matter and finally decided upon the Kingsland site which is the present one, and its excellence in every respect, added to the exceeding beauty of the surrounding country almost disarmed opposition except with the Old Boys' Committee.

In the summer of 1875 the Corporation disposed of 10 acres of their property at Kingsland, in addition to nearly 20 acres previously purchased from the Shrewsbury United Parishes, and this now constitutes the admirable site of Shrewsbury School. The ancient Show that had been held on Kingsland for nearly five centuries was abolished by an Order in Council, as for some time past it had degenerated into scenes of dissipation.

The new Governing Body lost no time in obtaining an Act to transfer all the corporate property to themselves without any legal impediments. They also invested in themselves the appointment of Head Master who—it was incumbent—should have taken an M.A. degree at either University, and the appointment of assistant masters vested with him. The claims of Burgesses to free education were curtailed, and Foundation Scholarships and Livings attached to the School were relieved from restrictions.

The formal opening of the School Buildings was celebrated on July 28th, 1882, and as at the Tercentenary many old Scholars from all parts of England were present. Of course it is not to be expected that they could all of them see the closing of their old academy without regret, and no higher tribute could be paid to Dr. Butler and Dr. Kennedy than the sorrow their pupils felt when they saw so many of their old associations broken off. Not only is such a feeling natural, and in accord with our best impulses, but there is something almost utilitarian in it. There was hardly any means of estimating how new

skies and new associations might tend to obliterate the brilliant records of the School. The advocates for removing the site to the other side of the Severn argued that any such apprehensions were chimerical :—

“Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.”

But on the other hand there were not a few who regarded the removal from the ancient site as something almost akin to sacrilege, and could say with Marcellus in Hamlet :—

“We do it wrong, being so majestical,
To offer it the show of violence,
For it is as the air invulnerable.”

All objections were finally overruled however, and the Schools transferred to one of the best, and most charming sites in England.

The removal of the Schools to the new site was inaugurated by services at St. Mary's Church, and the Bishop of Manchester preached a sermon before the Governors, and others who were interested in the welfare of the School. After the sermon an offertory amounting to the considerable sum of £246 was collected in aid of the New School Chapel. At the conclusion of the services the guests amounting to about 500 were hospitably entertained by the Head Master at a luncheon in the Corn Exchange, which had been converted into a temporary banqueting hall.

The opening ceremony took place at the School Buildings immediately after. In order to afford the utmost accommodation a large marquee was erected, but the number of visitors far exceeded what was provided. At the north end a raised platform had been erected, the chair being taken by the Head Master. The School was declared open by an old Salopian, Lord Cranbrook, in a speech singularly appropriate to the occasion, and speeches were also delivered by the Lord Bishops of Lichfield, Hereford, Manchester, and Bedford, the Earl of Powis, Sir James Paget, Bart., Lord Chief Justice May, Professor Clark, the High Sheriff, and the Mayor of Shrewsbury.

The Annual School Concert brought the day to a pleasant close, and was attended by a specially large audience of old and present Scholars and invited friends.

The Boarders still attended service at St. Mary's until the Memorial Chapel to Dr. Kennedy could be completed. On Sunday morning, January 27th, 1884, the Boys assembled for the last time in their old places at St. Mary's, and Canon Lloyd, the Vicar, preached a farewell sermon, choosing for his text:—"For my brethren and companions' sake I will now say peace be with thee." The first sermon in the Memorial Chapel was preached by the Bishop of Bedford, himself an old Shrewsbury Boy.

The question still remained, what was to become of the Old Buildings, and this was solved at the Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archaeological Society in 1882. It was then urged that they should be secured for the town, and a committee was formed to further so desirable an object, subscription lists were opened, and the sum of £4000 for which the Governing Body were content to part with their property was raised. The Library and Museum Act was brought into force to assist so excellent a scheme, and the buildings were fitted to their new purposes with very little alteration, the old panelling covered with names deeply carved in them by former Scholars being left as relics in their old positions. Many of these incisions record the names of men who have in their time played no inconsiderable part in their country's history, but they are there still, and the venerable buildings are preserved in their entirety for new uses in thorough accord with those for which they were originally founded.

"O periture tuaque aliis documenta dature"

"Morte."

CHAPTER XVI.

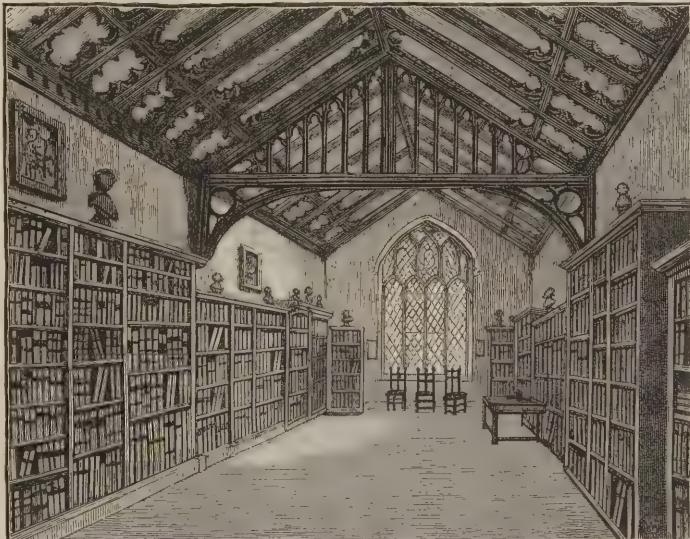
THE LIBRARY.—BENEFACTORS TO THE LIBRARY.

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IT has already been noted that the Library of the School was commenced in 1595, and that up to 1608 £486 had been spent on this account, and that the condition of the Library was one of the things which caused strained relations between the School and St. John's College.

The Library is a fine room 63 feet by 22 feet; originally it was a somewhat similar room to the School Chapel underneath it, with a square-headed window at each end and three gables on each side. Under these gables were low windows lighting a room similar to an attic where sleeping accommodation was provided on an emergency or overcrowding of Boarders.

In 1815 the upper part of the Library was taken down and the square windows at the end replaced by pointed ones, the walls at the side being furnished with a parapet uniform with the other part of the School Buildings. In the northern window were in stained glass the Arms of Edward VI., Elizabeth, St. John's College, the See of Lichfield and Coventry, and the Arms of the Town. In the southern window the Arms of the four principal Benefactors with appropriate Latin inscriptions by Dr. Butler. The ceiling of the Library was richly panelled and ornamented with the Arms of the Founders, Visitors, and the first thirteen Trustees.



On the walls above the bookshelves were portraits in oil of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, Sir P. Sidney, Judge Jeffreys, Samuel Parr, Locke, Edward Cotton, Richard Lloyd, Leonard Hotchkiss, Bishop Butler, and two others. These are now removed to the Head Master's house on Kingsland. A small Museum was also formed in the Library, but it has been gradually dispersed, except the fine Inscribed Sepulchral Stones from Uriconium, which are still left in the building.

In the Memorials of Shrewsbury School it is noted that in 1829 the side windows of the Library were built up, because it was found necessary to strengthen the building.

The Library contains a very valuable and extensive collection of Books and MSS., most of which have been given at various times to the Schools. Dr. S. Parr wrote in 1819 (and no one had more ample opportunities of inspecting the Books), "With an exception to the Eton Library enriched as it some time ago was by Mr. Storer's Collection, I have seen in no Public School a Library equal to Shrewsbury."

There is no doubt that the Library until the end of the last century received but scant attention. We have seen from Challoner's records that when the Council of War sat in the School Library the sacrilegious fingers of a Scotch-camp-chaplain tore the leaves out of one book, and another he says was stolen away. We also read of valuable books being put to the basest uses, and there was great laxity in the care of the Library. It is to be feared that dishonest persons have purloined many of its treasures, indeed some of the beautifully illuminated capitals in the vellum MSS. have been actually cut out and taken away. Choice books have been left to be perforated and eaten through by the ravages of insects unchecked and uncared for.

Some qualms of conscience must have touched even the Masters of the last century for a record was actually provided to register the books taken out of the Library, and for some short time apparently this was carefully kept by Mr. Atcherley, but if the entries indicate all the books lent, very few indeed were needed. Indeed the Library was so ill cared for that when Mr. Butler was appointed Head Master public advertisements appeared in the local press requesting that books or any other property of the School should be returned

at once. There is little doubt that Corporate Libraries have suffered greatly from borrowers of careless habits. Cathedral Libraries are especially open to irregularity, the Librarian being probably a minor Canon, and the borrowers clergy from all parts of the diocese; also there is no "time allowed," and no fine. In cases within the writer's knowledge fines would make a handsome figure in a restoration fund. The Canon is appointed to another sphere of usefulness, and a record, perhaps rather a perfunctory one, consequently incomplete.

Dr. Butler soon took steps to remedy the neglected state of the Library, and Dr. Parr wrote in 1819, "The room has been neatly fitted up by the Trustees, and the books have been arranged in better order, and the catalogue drawn up with the utmost fidelity and judgment by the present learned Master, Dr. S. Butler." This catalogue was only the Bodleian folio Catalogue utilized by the books in Shrewsbury School Library being ticked off, nor could the books in the Library be easily found except by those who frequently used it. At the end of the 3rd volume of this catalogue is a list of the MSS. in the Museum, by Dr. Butler, 44 in number, though in reality there are nearly double that number. This apparent discrepancy results from Dr. Butler naming only the first of several distinct works in each volume. These MSS. are chiefly in modern Gothic characters, and are for the most part Theological Works in Latin. There is a Welsh Service Book of the 12th century, and among a few classical volumes is a still more ancient Juvenal. Taylor's MS. is an exceedingly valuable epitome of General and Local History, and many extracts from it have been given in this volume. Amongst the treasures in printed volumes is a fine copy of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, printed by Caxton; many works by Wynkyn de Worde, and other early printers; Salusbury's rare edition of the Welsh Testament, 1584; early editions of Elizabethan Poets, and many Foreign Publications of very early date.

The Library was greatly augmented by Dr. Taylor. His Library was large and valuable, and he bequeathed it to Shrewsbury School, reserving his MSS. and such of his printed books as contained his marginal annotations for his friend and physician, Dr. Askew. This reservation was enforced with the utmost rigour, so much so as to include a vast number of books which Dr. Taylor intended for the School; and many of these were on Dr. Askew's death sold to the University of Cambridge.

The following are the earliest sources from which any knowledge of the Library can be obtained :—

The first Catalogue is in a thick folio: “A Regester Booke for the Library, &c., conteyninge three several catalogues or tables.” “The second table conteyneth bothe the names with their titles of dignity and the gifts of benefactors accordinge to the yeares wherein they were given.” This volume was probably begun by Meighen in 1606, and his writing is exchanged for that of Challoner in 1637, and continued by other Masters down to Hotchkiss in 1743.

The second is a thin quarto: “A Catalogue made ye 16th daye of Novembre, Anno Domino 1659, contaynyng the names of suche as have beene Benefactors to the Library at the Free Schoole in Shrewsbury, mentioning theire guifts accordinge to ye severall yeares wherein they were given, with ye valuation of so manye of ye same guifts as doe severally amount to ye summe of twenty shillings or above.” This much resembles the last Catalogue the writers changing with the Masters, but it has marks of originality and ends in 1736. The title page is a singularly beautiful specimen of penmanship.

The third is a table of names on vellum, in a frame, “Benefactors to the Library, &c.” Probably the writing is contemporary with the benefactions, at least from 1736 to 1761, the date to which the table is continued.

The books have now been carefully removed to the Library at the New Buildings which has been entirely fitted up with the oak bookshelves from the old Library. It is much to be hoped that the Governing Body will now cause the Library to be properly catalogued so that in future the valuable treasures it contains may, under proper regulations, be open for reference to students and others.

The books were nearly all gifts to the School, and the List of Benefactors comprises Burgesses of Shrewsbury, Merchants of London, Fellows of Colleges, Masters of the School, Clergy and Gentlemen of Salop, and others, many of whom have added to their name “formerly Scholar.” In 1851, the Rev. A. T. Paget, Mathematical Master of the School, drew up from all available sources a List of Benefactors which is here reprinted.

The names of the Benefactors are printed as found in the Catalogues mentioned, the notes having been gathered from many sources :—

1596.—**THOMAS LAWTON**, Bacheloure in Divinity, and publicke preacher of the town of Shrewsbury. (See vol. ii. page 376, of the History of Shrewsbury, by Owen and Blakeway—a work referred to by the initials “O. & B.” in the succeeding notes.)

1606.—**RICHARD LOWE**, of Calne, in the county of Wilts, Esq.

JOHN BROOMEHALL, of Northwood Hall, in the county of Salop, gentleman.

JOHN DISHER, clarke, Vicar of Shabury, in the county of Salop. (O. & B. vol. i. p. 375, note—His gifts have his autograph.)

JOHN PEARCH, merchant of the staple, and one of the Aldermen of Shrewsbury

RICHARD DODD, of Harnage, in the county of Salop, gent.

JOHN BUTTRY, of Shrewsbury, clothier. (Autograph dedication on title page).

WILLIAM POULTER, of Shrewsbury, bookseller.

LEONARD GOUGH, of Shrewsbury, draper.

MRS. JANE HIGGONS, wife of Dr. Higgons, of Shrewsbury, and one of the daughters of Richard Mitton, Esquire. (O. & B. ii. 233.)

THOMAS OWEN, of London, merchant. (O. & B. ii. 235. Merchant taylor and citizen of London, died 1618.)

THOMAS HILL, of Shrewsbury, draper. (He was the son of Edmond Hill, of Woodhouse, county Salop, gent.)

EVAN THOMAS, alias **GWILLAM**, preacher, sometime under-curat of the parish of St. Maries, in Shrewsbury. (O. & B. ii. 375. A bequest of sixty volumes.)

1607.—**FRANCIS GIBBONS**, Baccalaure of Arts, and student of Christ Church, in the University of Cambridge. (Admitted a scholar of Shrewsbury School in 1595, became Vicar of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, and a chaplain to King Charles I. O. & B. ii. 146.)

ROGER SAWYER, of Shrewsbury, bookseller.

WILLIAM JENKES, Master of Arts, and one of the Fellowes of Jesus College, in the University of Cambridge.

1607.—**JOHN PRICE**, of Hadley, in Suffolke, preacher. (In his gift he is called “sometimes of the schollers of the same schoole.” His autograph is on the title page, “Credo videre bona Domini in terra viventium Joannes Price;” and on the back of the same page, “Florentiss. (quod faxit Deus) futurae Bibliothecæ, Sallop: I.P. Peccatorum maximus, minimus ministrorum Jesu Chri Hunc Rosinum, Gratitudinis ergo. lubens D.D. Kalendis Jan. Anno a Nata Salute 1605CVII”)

DAVID HOPKINS, of London, minister and preacher.

THOMAS PRICE, preacher and minister of the parish of Cedd, in Shrewsbury. (Autograph in the gift, “Christus mihi sola salus, Thomas Price.” The father of Dr. Sampson Price. O. & B. ii. 212.)

RICHARD BOSTOCK, of Tattenhall, in the county palatine of Chester, gent. (This family in vol. ii. p. 393, of Ormerod’s History of Chester.)

RICHARD LANGLEY, of London, gentleman. (Probably the town clerk of London. O. & B. ii. 137.)

SAMSON PRICE, preacher and parson, of Cartax, in Oxford. (This “hammer of heretics,” as he was surnamed, preached the sermon at the consecration of the chapel in the Free School, and was chaplain to James I. His gift of the year 1611 speaks of him as lecturer at Saynt Gregories, adioyninge to Paul’s Church, in London.)

1608.—**ARTHURE KINASTON**, one of the aldermen of Shrewsbury, and merchant of the staple.

THOMAS CHURCH, an auntient Master of Arts, of Cambridge, born in the saide towne of Shrewsbury. (In the year 1562 of the Registrum Scholarium occurs, fourth on the list, the name of “Thomas Church, Armigeri filius and haeres, oppidanus ”)

WILLIAM BODY, of London, gentleman.

1609.—**JOHN BAKER**, Master of Arts, and second schoolmaster of the Free Schoole, in Shrewsbury.

JOHN WOODHOUSE, late schoolmaster of Drayton, in the county of Salop.

SAMUEL DEACON, Master of Arts, and student of Edmund Hall, in the University of Oxford.

1609.—ANDREW STUDLEY, Baccalaure of Arts, student of Hart Hall, in the University of Oxenford.

THOMAS BALDWINE, of Duddlebury, in the county of Salop, gentleman. (The last word is erased to substitute "Esq." On the title page of his gift, "28 Augusti, An. 1609, Thomas Baudewyn de Dydlebury, in co. Salop; gen. et Gertruda uxor ejus hunc librum dederunt Bibliothecæ, Salopiensi." A memoir of him is given in Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, pages 213, 214.)

EDWARD SYMCOX, of the city of Coventry, inholder.

1610.—JOHN SWINNERTON, of Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford, gentleman.

JOHN HANCOX, of Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford, gentleman.

PAUL AMIUS, of Shrewsbury, gentleman.

RICHARD COLLINS, of Shrewsbury, mercer.

FRANCIS WOODHOUSE, of Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, bookseller.

1611.—THOMAS LLOYDE, Vicar of St. Alkmund's, in Shrewsbury. (O & B. ii. 279.)

ARTHUR EMORY, of Shrewsbury.

JOHN CLARKE, of Ludlow, bookseller.

SAMUEL SANKY, Master of Arts, and Preacher. (The second catalogue calls him "eldest son of Mr. Peter Sankey, deceased, late parson of Wem, and Vicar of Baschurch, in the county of Salop." See History of Wem, by Rev. E. Garbett, 1818.)

ROBERT GITTINS, Rector of the parish Church of Malpas, in the county palatine of Chester.

ARTHURE HOPTON, gentleman, sometimes scholler of the Free Schoole, in Shrewsbury. (In the Registrum Scholarium is this admission:—1597. Arthur Hopton Armigeri filius, 2s. 6d. His gift was two works bound in one volume, with his own manuscript corrections. *Baculum Geodæticum sive Viaticum*; or, the Geodetical Staff, containing eight books. London, 1610. *Speculum Topographicum*, or the Topographical Glass; containing the use of the Topographical Glass, Theodelitus, plain Table and Circumferentor. London, 1611.)

JOHN PROUDE, of Shrewsbury, draper. (O. & B. ii. 435.)

1612.—RICHARD BAKER, of Shrewsbury, scrivener, and master of defence.

JOHN PRICE, of Shrewsbury, vintner. (O. & B. ii. 237.)

1612.—FRAUNCIS ROWLEY, Vicar of Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford. (For this Shrewsbury family see O. & B. i, 408 note.)

WILLIAM BRINKER, Master of Arts, and one of the Fellowes of All Soules Colledge, in Oxford. (He was of an ancient family, now extinct, in Caernarvonshire.)

SAMUEL BROWNE, Master of Arts, and Preacher. (O. & B. ii. 378, give the death of this Minister of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, in 1632.)

JOHN CLAPHAM, Esquire, one of the six Clerkes of his Majesties high court of Chancery.

1613.—JOHN KITSON, of Shrewsbury, gentleman.

EDWARD DUNN, of Shrewsbury, mercer, one of the aldermen of the sayd towne. (He was son of William Dunn, or Donne, of Newtown, in the parish of Wem, co. Salop.)

RICHARD MEIGHEN, father of John Meighen, chiefe schoolmaster of the sayd schoole. (Dying February, 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, he bequeathed "20 shillings to be bestowed on one book or more for the sayd library, at the discretion of the sayd John Meighen," and was buried at St. Mary's, in the name of Richard Meighen, the elder.)

1614.—OLIVE PARKHURST, wife of Thomas Parkhurst, of Gilford, in the county of Surrey, gentlewoman.

1616.—GEORGE LOWE, citizen and merchant of London.

1617.—SIR CLEMENT EDMONDS, of London, knight, one of the clerkes of his Maiesties Privie Councell. He was a benefactor of books, in this, and in the next year, although he does not appear to have given his own *Observations on Caesar's Commentaries*. He was of Shrawardine, but not of the School. There is a memoir of him in the Athene Oxonienses and in Owen and Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury.

JOHN BILL, citizen and stationer of London. Born at Wenlock. (His epitaph is in Stow's Survey of London. He was for 13 years King's printer.)

SAMUEL JONES, citizen and apothecary of London. (Son of Isaac Jones, the benefactor of this same year, a knight, sheriff of Shropshire 1663, founder of the hospital at Berwick. Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, pp. 108 and 133.)

ROBERT LEWIS, citizen and merchant of London. (A native of Shrewsbury. In 1605, previous to his going to London, he was admitted of the Drapers' Company of Shrewsbury, of which company his father, Andrew Lewis, was also a member.)

1617.—THOMAS BARKAM, citizen and merchant of London.

STEPHEN NETTLES, Baccalaure in Divinity, and parson of Lechden, in the countie of Essex.

SIR ROGER OWEN, of Condover, in the county of Salop, Knight. (There are notices of this benefactor in Wood's Athenea and Camden's Britannia, as well as a memoir in Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire. He was a burgess of the Parliament for Shrewsbury in 1596, and author of a work upon the Common Law, which remains in MS. He was not of the school.)

JOHN DUCKETT, of Harsham, in the county of Wilts, Esquire. (He was not a Shropshire man, but a scholar of the school.)

WILLIAM WILLASTON, citizen and merchant of London. (He was of a family long seated at Willaston, in the parish of Prees, but not of Shrewsbury School.)

NATHANIEL OWEN, of London, Esquire. (The fourth son of Edward Owen, of Salop, and called in the Shropshire Visitation for 1623, receptor dñi regis in com. Northpton et Rutland.)

ISAACK JONES, citizen and merchant of London. (According to the authority last quoted, Isaac Jones was the fourth son of William Jones, alderman of Shrewsbury. He was the purchaser of Berwick, co. Salop.)

JOHN DOD, citizen and draper of London. (A younger brother of Richard Dod, of Cloverley.)

WILLIAM SPURSTOWE, citizen and mercer of London, and draper of Shrewsbury. (O & B. i. pp. 414, 415. He was member for Shrewsbury in the Long Parliament, and father of the Presbyterian minister of the same name.)

ROBERT JEFFRYES, citizen and merchant of London.

RICHARD DOWNES, citizen and linnen draper of London.

THOMAS ADAMS, citizen and woollen draper of London. (In 1646 he was Mayor of London, and the next year committed to the Tower. In 1660 he went over as commissioner from the city of London to Charles II. at the Hague, to whom he had before remitted sums to the amount of £10,000 and was made a baronet. He was son of Thomas Adams, tanner, of Wem, by Margaret, daughter of John Erp, of Shrewsbury.)

1618.—JOHN RAVENS, of London, Doctor of Phisicke.

1619.—WILLIAM BRIGHT, Baccalaure in Divinity, Curate of St. Maries, in Shrewsbury, and public preacher of the same town. (He was of Emanuel College; but for this and other Curates of St. Mary's, who have been all of them benefactors, see O. & B. ii. 377.)

LEWIS TAYLOR, Pson of Morton Corbett, in the county of Salop.

JAMES BETTON, Master of Arts, and one of the Fellowes of Queen's Colledge, in the University of Cambridge. (He was also Curate of St. Mary's. O. & B. ii. 378.)

1621.—RICHARD HARRIES, of Cruckton, within the parish of Pontesbury, in the county of Salop. (The youngest son of John Harries de Cruckton, inheritor of the Cruckton estate: his posterity became extinct in the third generation.)—Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire.

1622.—RICHARD DOD, of Dawley, in the county of Salop (and of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., son of Richard Dod, of Harnage, the benefactor in 1606.)

ROWLAND HEYLIN, citizen and merchant of London.

EDWARD BLOUNT, citizen and stationer of London (brother of Walter Blount, of Stretton, a younger branch of the Blount's, of Kinlet.)

1623.—WILLIAM ASPINALL, of Shrewsbury watchmaker.

GODSON MEIGHEN, of Jesus College, in the University of Cambridge, Master of Arts. (In the register of St. Mary's this brother of the Head Master was christened "Gad," on the 30th November, 1598. In the record of another of his gifts, in 1625, he is again called "Godson," and "preacher of the word of God.")

1624.—ARTHURE SANDFORD, of Sandford, in the county of Salop, Esquire. (A Scholar. He was a zealous Royalist, and he with several others of his family were sufferers for their attachment to the cause of Charles I.)

1625.—THOMAS MASTERS, master of the Temple in London, and Archdeacon of Salop for the Dioces of Coventry and Litchfeilde.

THOMAS LEWIS, of Shrewsbury, vintner.

1626.—EDWARD JONES, of Shrewsbury, Esq. Councillor at Lawe, and Steward for the sayd towne. (O & B i. 539. This was the brother of Isaac Jones, and the father of a scholar, Sir Thomas Jones, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1683.)

1627.—THOMAS HALLIWELL, citizen and merchant Taylor of London.

WILLIAM GEARES, of London, Esq.

1627.—**HOUMFREY PEATE**, citizen and linnen Draper of London.

THOMAS PRICHARD, Bacchelaure in Divinity, and one of the fellowes of Jesus Colledge, in Oxford. (He was admitted of Shrewsbury School Dec. 17, 1612; was Archdeacon of Llandaff in 1627, and probably died during the Protectorate, as his Archdeaconry was filled up in 1660.)

HOUMFREY PRICHARD, of London, citizen and Master of Arts.

RALPH JONES, late third schoolmaster of the sayd schoole.

1628.—**RICHARD LLOYD**, Master of Arts, and sometimes a scholler of the sayd schoole. Now a gentleman of Norfolk.

1629.—**PETER STUDLEY**, preacher and minister for the parish of Snt. Cedd, in Shrewsbury. (According to O. & B. ii. 214, he suffered for attributing in his book, called "The Looking Glass of Schisme," Enoch ap Evan's matricide to Fanaticism.)

NICHOLAS TENCH, citizen and merchant of London.

1630.—**ALES**, wife of **ROWLAND HEYLIN**. (This lady, among other books, gave three translations into Welsh, made in 1630, from Mr. Arthur Dent's English; and not the works mentioned under her husband's name. One catalogue notices that, including his bequest, the Alderman and his wife gave in all "four-score and three" books.)

RICHARD MEIGHEN, citizen and stationer of London. (This was a brother of the Head Master. Among the books which which he printed is the Chapel Consecration Sermon, upon The Beavty of Holines, copies of which "are to be sold at his shop, neere S. Clement's Church Without Temple Barre, 1618." He was the publisher of Edmund Howe's continuation of Stowe's Annals, and probably therefore the authority for an encomium on the school in p. 1062 of that work.)

1634.—**THOMAS LEAKE**, of London, Esquire. (He was the eldest son of Ralph Leake, of the family now seated at Longford; a Baron of the Exchequer, Nov. 25, 1642; and the founder of the Free School at High Ercall.)

1635.—(Neither in this, nor in the following year, is any addition to the library recorded, and then the handwriting changes. There is room for a note of explanation.

From the year 1606, twelve months have seldom passed without a fresh volume being catalogued; only lately two brothers added curious tomes. In 1613 his father bequeathed money, and in 1617 many London benefactors placed "at the discretion" of the Head Master various sums to purchase books. Our Head Master, Mr. John Meighen, was doubt-

less a Bibliologist; accurate as appears from his catalogue, in dates and authors; careful over his book presses with their "iron rods" and "chaynes." But though he had so diligently collected them for us in his life—and the sale of the orchard adjoining the school would have been incomplete without 20 shillings allowed towards the buying of booke—yet, at his death, he left none.

1637.—**EDWARD SPURSTOW**, of London, merchant, left by will twenty pounds. (His brother, member for Shrewsbury in the Long Parliament, has been named as a benefactor in 1616 and 1617. The family was originally from Spurstow Hall, in Cheshire.)

1638.—**JOHN KING**, Doctor in Divinitie, sonne to that famous prelate sometimes Bishop of London, gave xxs. to buy books for the use of the schollers, which money was given to the Head Schoolemster, by Mr. Gittins, at his leaving the schools. (Dr. King died within a year after his benefaction, Public Orator of Oxford. See A. Wood's *Athenæ Ox.*)

JOHN LEE, Bachelor of Arts. ("Of Oxford." A member of the family of Lee, of Coton Hall, in Salop; a younger branch of the ancient family of Lee, of Lea Hall, near Shrewsbury.)

MR. THOMAS BROMLEY, of Hampton Post, in Cheshire, Esq. (He was connected with several of the Shropshire families: his sister Dorothy was the wife of Thomas Dod, D.D., Archdeacon of Richmond.)

MR. RICHARD WARING, Bachelor of Arts. ("Of Shrewsbury." A cadet of the very ancient family of Waring, of Woodcote, near Shrewsbury.)

MR. RALPH JACKSON. ("Master of Arts.")

MR. RALPH GITTINS, late Second Schoolemster.

1639.—**MR. RICHARD ROBINSON**, of London. (Son of John Robinson, of Shrewsbury, mercer.)

1644.—**MR. DANIELL**, printer, gave Heinsii nota in Nov: Testamentum; but the booke was stolen away when the King's Com. for Artillery satt dayly in the library.

MR. R. CLUITON gave Spenser's Poems, 2 volumes. He dyed at Namptwych. Mr. Clutton was called First of the Roundheads of the New Cut, and son-in-law of Plain Dealing. By a Roundhead of the New Cut is meant, I conceive, an Independent. (Mr. Richard Clutton, of Nantwich, the person here meant, was probably the first of this sect who had been seen in Shrewsbury. He married at St. Mary's, 19th July, 1639, Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Benyon, alderman. Doubtless the person here designated by the name of Plain Dealing.)

1644.—**MR. AND. GRIFFITH**, Alderman, gave Dr. Andrews' Sermons; but the same basely torn by the sacrilegious fingers of a Scotch camp chaplain.

MR. THOMAS GARDINER, of Salop, gave Herbert's Travels and Fuller's Holy War. (Mr. Gardiner was the proprietor of Sansaw.)

MR. NICHOLAS PROUD, B of D. & sometyme Archdeacon of Cassel, in Ireland (before the bloody rebellion), now (vizt. Dec. 26, 1644, Curate of St. Maries, in Salop), (since Dr. Betton vespertilized), gave the most learned booke of Archbp. Laud, being his conference with Ffisher.

1644 }
to } No entries occur.
1651 }

1651.—**MR. THOMAS CHALONER**, Jun., son to Mr. Thomas Chaloner, late cheife Schoolmr. Such is the first benefactor recorded in the usurpation of Mr. Pigot!

1651.—**THOMAS ; 1653, SAMUEL ; 1654, JONATHAN**, sons of Mr. John Lloyd, draper and Alderman of Shrewsbury. (The latter son (mentioned in Mr. Pigot's catalogue as "yt pious gent : late minister of Dagenham, in ye countie of Essex, sometimes a scholler of this schoole,") gave the Antwerp Polyglott Bible. The two other sons were admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1652 and 1646 respectively. They were descended from a very ancient family seated at Blaengowny, in the parish of Llanwddyn, co. Montgomery.)

1652.—**MR. MICHAEL BETTON**, sometimes Cononeire to this garrison. (The parliamentarian garrison, as we may suppose; he died 2nd March, 1671, and was buried at St. Mary's.)

1653.—**MR. THOMAS PAGET**, Minister at Ceddes ("at St. Chadds," in the Catalogue begun in 1659. He was a friend of Milton.)

1654.—**MR. RICHARD PIGOT**, cheife Schoolemaster.

MR. DAVID EVANS, second Schoolemaster.

MR. ISAAC SOLDEN, third Schoolemaster.

MR. ROBERT GODDARD, fourth Schoolemaster.

MR. ADAM WEBB, Alderman of Shrewsbury. (Churchwarden of St. Mary's, 1649, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1665.)

EDWARD, son of Roger Corbet, gentleman, of Pontesbury, admitted to Shrewsbury School, June 1st, 1613. His life is written by A. Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, who although he calls him one "always puritanically affected," yet says "he threw up the places of Public Orator and Canon of Christ Church, being a person of conscience and honesty."

1654.—**DR. CORBETT** (a legacy of valuable Latin Commentaries on the Scriptures)

MRS. SARAH STREET, widow, late wife of Mr. Stephen Street, mercer, in Salop.

1659.—**JOHN CORBETT**, of Auson, in ye countie of Salop, Esq. Judge of South Wales. (Son and heir of Richard Corbet, of Halston, in the parish of Pontesbury; there baptized in 1609, and buried in 1670. Entered Shrewsbury School in 1626.)

1660.—**MR. EDWARD COTTON**, once a scholler of this schoole, Master in Arts, now Second Master, afterward Head Master.

1661.—**MR. JOHN TAYLOR**, now third Master.

1663.—**MR. THOMAS BETTON**, merchant.

1664.—**MR. C. GATAKER**, son of Mr. Thos. Gatker, gave his father's *Miscellanea*. (This Rector of Hoggeston, Bucks, following his father in 1680.)

1665.—**RICHARD HEATH**, Vicar of St. Alkmund, "was M.A. of Christ College, Cambridge. Baxter styles him 'an ancient grave minister, moderate, sedate, quiet, religious, eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages.' As an Orientalist he was employed as one of the correctors of the press by Walton, in his great undertaking of the Polyglott Bible, the sheets of which were sent down to him at Shrewsbury. One of the copies of that work in the school library was presented to it by Mr. Heath, to whom Walton had given it as a reward for his trouble. He continued at St. Alkmund's after the Restoration till the operation of the Bartholomew Act * * and continued in this town till the passing of that oppressive and vexatious act (March 25, 1666), called the Five Mile Act * * upon this he retired to Wellington, where he died in the following May." (O. & B. vol. ii, 281.)

MR. EDWARD JONES, of this town, saddler.

WILLIAM MAURICE, of Llansilran, gent. (of Cefn-y-Brich, in the parish of Llan-sillan, co Denbigh, was an eminent antiquary. His collection of MSS. relating principally to Wales and the ancient history of Britain was in the library at Wynnstay.)

MR. WILLIAM MEDLICOT, of London, once a scholler of this school.

1667.—**MR. ROWLAND JENKES**, of this town, apothecary.

1668.—**MR. E. GOSNELL**. (Edward Gosnell, a merchant of London, purchased Rossall after the Fire of London, by which he was a great sufferer. His son Edward was steward of the Corporation of Shrewsbury.)

1669.—**MR. ESAU WATKIS**.

1669.—MR. GEORGE HOPTON, brewer.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Nanneah, co. Flint. (He was the eldest surviving son and heir of George Griffith, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph.)

1670.—MR. SAMUELL BARTON, Mr. of Arts, and once a scholar of this schoole, minister of Aston.

JOHN PUGH, of Methaven, Esq. (Was a gentleman of large fortune and of an ancient family in Montgomeryshire, several of the members of which were occasional residents in Shrewsbury. He died in 1678.)

MR. JOHN HAYNES, Mr. of Arts, once a scholar of this schoole, now Second Schoole-master.

MR. SAMUEL BERESFORD, Mr. of Arts.

ROBERT, Lord DIGBY, late a scholer of this schoole. (The third Baron Digby, died unmarried in 1677.)

MR. ANDREW TAYLOR, formerly a scholer of this schoole, now Head Schoolmaster. (M.A. Fellow of King's College Cambridge, formerly scholar of Shrewsbury, and afterwards of Eton, succeeded Mr. Chaloner in November, 1664.)

MR. RICHARD MILLS, chirurgeon.

1671.—MR. JOSEPH BAYNES. The catalogue of 1659 says, "left to ye library —a book of memoires," while, in the list of benefactors, his gift is called "Coates of Armes of ye Bayliffs and Majors."

1672.—MR. JOHN GIBBONS.

1673.—MR. GEORGE LLEWELLIN, jun.

1674.—DR. FOWKE. (Phineas Fowke, M.D., practised in Shrewsbury. In Dryden's translation of Plutarch's Lives, the Life of Phocion is from his pen. O. & B. ii, 238.) In his gift of Descartes *Eistolæ* is this autograph:—
"Vera philosophiæ studiosis, h. e. ut ipsi videtur mechanicæ in naturalibus, hæc eximia magni philosophi opuscula utcumque novitatis nomine ab aliquibus de honestentur. Bibliothecæ Scholæ Salopiensis bonas horas collantibus vovit. Phin Fowke. Sep. 1674."

1676.—MR. WILLIAM BARRETT, of this towne.

1677.—THOMAS BAWDEWIN, Esq., now recorder of this towne. (Of Diddlebury; was official of St. Mary's from 1674 to 1690; whose being judge of that court, and the head of town, the ejected Minister of St. Chad's looked upon as "a mercy to the Corporation in general, and the parish of St. Marye's in particular," requesting his worship "to stand as much as may between the ruine of poor men," &c. (O. & B. ii, 217.)

1678.—EDWARD LLOYD, Esq., son of Sir Charles Lloyd.

MR. BAKER, Post Mr. of Chester. (Gave Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle of the Kings of England.)

MR. WILLIAM THYN, Alderman of this towne. (In 1670 gave enough to buy a parsonage for St. Mary's. O. & B. ii, 394.)

1679.—MR. PETER NICHOLLS.

1680.—MR. CHARLES NICHOLLS.

MR. FRANCIS GARRET. ("Old Mr. Francis Garbett, the faithful learned Minister at Wroxeter, for about a month read logick to me, and provoked me to a closer course of study."—*Reliquæ Baxterianæ*.)

1681.—DANIEL WYCHERLEY, Esq. (Steward to John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, out of whose estate he remitted considerable sums to Charles II. in exile. He was Lord of the Manors of Wem and Loppington.—*History of Wem*, by the Rev. Samuel Garbet.)

1682 { to } No entries occur.
1686 }

1687.—MR. RICHARD POWFORD, formerly writing master in these schools. (See O. & B. ii, 409, for the epitaph of this benefactor. Among the books bought with the £5, which he gave, is *Newton's Principia*, which was published about Midsummer, 1687. Even if we take 1688 as the date of this benefaction, from the other catalogue, the appreciation of the great work in this part of England appears remarkably early. It may help to account for it that the works of Galileo, Descartes, Gasendi, &c., had lately been added to these shelves.)

MR. JOHN LATHAM, of Shrawardene in this county. (O. & B. ii, 148, mentions that his son the Vicar of Holy Cross, had a turn for antiquities, and that a MS. on the Churches of Shrewsbury is preserved among those of Brown Willis in the Bodleian Library.)

1688.—ANDREW GRIFFITHS, Dr. of Phisick, formerly a scholar in these schools, and son of Mr. Roger Griffiths, sometime Mayor of this town. (B.A. and M.A. of Oxford, M.D., 1686, of Cambridge, died at the age of 34, and bequeathed to this library all his Latin Physick Books, being 102 volumes, including Harvey, Sydenham, Glisson, Ent, &c. Epitaph in O. & B. ii, 239.)

WILLIAM WARING, Mr. of Arts, formerly a scholar of these schools. (Of the Woodcot family as was the earlier benefactor, 1631.)

1689.—MR. SPURSTOW, of London. (This relative of the Member for Shrewsbury gave a guinea, with which was bought a volume of Wood's *Ath. Oxonienses*, a work in accordance

with the taste of more than one contemporary benefactor.)

Memorandum.—That in the year of our Lord 1690 the library was put in order, and new catalogues fitted to every class, and at that time it was found that there were several books in the library which were duplicate. (viz.) of the same edition with others, and that these might not take up room, and being of no use to the said library, it was thought fit that they should be sold, and other books purchased which should be wanting to the library.

1690.—**DR. MILL**, Master of Edmund Hall, Oxford. (John Mill, D.D. Chaplain to Chas. II.; editor of the Greek Testament.)

1691.—**OSWALD SMITH**, Mr. of Arts, second schoolmaster of these schools. (A benefactor also in two exhibitions for scholars to either university from this school. He was the son of the Rev. James Smyth, Rector of Withington and died 26th July, 1715.)

WILLIAM BENNET, M.A., Minister of St. Chad's, in this town, formerly a scholar of these schools.

THOMAS DAWES, B. in Divinity, Minister of St. Mary's, in this town, formerly a scholar of these schools. (Of Queen's Coll. Camb. Epitaph in O. & B.)

1692.—**SIR EDWARD LEIGHTON**, of Wattlesborough, Bart., formerly a scholar of these schools.

1693.—**ROBERT PRYCE**, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, formerly a scholar of these schools. (James II. in 1685 nominated "his beloved Robert Price, Esq." first and modern Steward of Shrewsbury, whom he removed in 1688. Mr. Price gave a History of the Coronation.)

1694.—**MR. RICHARD LLOYD**, M.A., sometime Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, now head-schoolmaster.

1695.—**RALPH ADAMS**, Writing Master to these schools. (Died 1713, aged 60, buried at St. Mary's.)

1696-7-9.—**FRANCIS TALLENTS**, of this towne, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. Mary Magdalene College, in Cambridge. (As minister of St. Mary's, a notice of him has already been given in 1644. In 1621 he, with Mr. Bryan, ejected from St. Chad's, caused the inscription, "This place was built not for a faction or party," &c., to be painted on the walls of their new place of meeting in High Street. Life in O. & B. ii, 380 and 477).

1698.—**ROBERT SHEPHERD**, Esq., present Mayor of Shrewsbury.

1700.—**THOMAS ROCK**, Esq., formerly a scholar of these schools. (He married Diana, daughter of Sir Richard Corbett, of Longnor, Bart., and was buried at the Abbey, 13th Dec. 1703.)

1700.—**JOHN JONES**, of London, Esq., formerly a scholar of these schools. (An address proverbially ambiguous, scarcely to be identified when repeated on the next page as Captain Jones; but as he bequeathed £50, we may probably assign this munificence to the benefactor of St. Julian's, who left money to augment small benefices in and near Shrewsbury. We thus often trace our benefactors' names by their other gifts.)

MR. RICHARD PRESLAND. (Of a very ancient Cheshire family. He was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was elected Mayor on the 11th of May, 1700.)

1702.—**MANX. STEPHENS**, Esq.

The REV. MAURICE VAUGHAN, M.A., Prebendary of Windsor.

1704.—The REV. THOMAS BOWERS, M.A., Vicar of Hoo, in Sussex, formerly a scholar of these schools. (Jan. 1677, at the age of 17, he became a Subsizar of St. John's College, Cambridge; in 1715, he was appointed a Prebendary of Canterbury; he became King's Chaplain and Archdeacon of Canterbury before Aug. 1722, when he was made Bishop of Chichester. He died Aug. 22nd, 1724.)

1706.—The Right Reverend Father in God HUMPHREY LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD. (Humphry Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor in 1689, and of Hereford in 1701, died 1712, of whom it is said in Wood's Ath. Oxon. "He is a person excellently well versed in the antiquities of Wales, and in the arms and genealogies of the gentry of Wales." Among the Baker MSS. in the British Museum, are MS. papers sent by him to Mr. A. Wood, giving an account of learned men in Wales; in the public library at Cambridge are other MSS. upon the Welsh clergy.)

The REV. MR RIC. TISDALE. (A benefactor to St. Mary's Church.)

1707.—**ISAAC CLOPTON**, Esq., formerly a scholar of these schools.

1708.—The REV. JOHN MILLINGTON, D.D. Vicar of Kensington, elder brother of the founder of Millington's Hospital, Shrewsbury; himself known in the school by his fellowship and exhibitions for Shrewsbury scholars, at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was intimate with Newton, and there are letters between him, Newton, and Pepys, in Pepys' Diary and Correspondence.

The REV. MR. WELLES, Vicar of Sandbach, in Cheshire.

1709.—**MRS. SCROOP**. In "The Life of Our Saviour, a poem by Samuel Wesley," with sixty copper-plates, highly coloured and gilded —"24th of August, 1708. This book was painted and given to the Library, in Shrewsbury, by Mrs. Ann Scrope, the widow of Captain Gervas Scrope, and sister to John

Lacon, senior, of West Coppies, in the county of Salop, esquire."

1712.—**MR. AMBROSE PHILLIPS**, fellow of St. John's Colledge, in Cambridge, and formerly a scholar in this school. ("The Pastorals, which by the writer of the *Guardian* are ranked as one of the four genuine productions of the rustic Muse, cannot surely be despicable."—Johnson in *The Lives of the British Poets*.) That "Phillips was a zealous Whig" was known to the critic, but the biographer did not discover that he and Robert, the Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1701, were sons of Ambrose Phillips, of Shrewsbury, draper. His poems collected into a Volume in 1749, a year before his death, are not in the Library of the "Pastoral Poet's" School.

1713.—**MR. BASIL WOOD**, of Shrewsbury, and of White Abbey, in the parish of Alberbury, co. Salop. He married Abigail, the sister of Sir Edward Leighton, by whom he had eight sons and eight daughters. He "gave his Map of Shropshire with Coats of Arms."

MR. FRA. EVANS.

EDWD. PHILLIPS, Dr. of Physick, and formerly a scholar of this school (son of Edward Phillips, of Shrewsbury, draper), and Mayor in 1678. Dr. Phillips, whose family was not related to the last of that name, died on the 4th April, 1713, aged 45, and left 191 volumes to the Library.)

The REV. MR. HENRY BRICKDALE of Condover, and formerly a scholar in this school.

1714.—**MR. EDWARD JONES**, now Mayor of Shrewsbury (of a Merionethshire family.)

The REVEREND DR. OTTLEY, Bishop of St. David's, gave to the library a legacy of books left by Sir Adam Ottley. (Adam Ottley, D.D., nephew of Sir Adam, and Fellow of Trinity Hall, was official of St. Mary's from 1694 to 1712, the date of his elevation to the See of St. David's.)

1715.—**SAML. EDWARDS**, Esq., of Frogdley. (The purchaser of Frodesley was son of John Edwards, of The Pentre, co. Montgomery, Esq., M.P. for Wenlock, and a Deputy Teller of the Exchequer; his second wife was the daughter of the next benefactor.)

1717.—**RICHARD LYSTER**, Esqre., formerly a scholar of this school. (Mr. Lister, who "was at the head of the Tories of Shropshire" gave Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. By a parliamentary career of 45 years, he obtained in his county the appellation of "the Senator.")

SIR THOMAS POWYS, Knt., one of the Barons of the Exchr., and formerly scholar of this schoole (second son of Thomas Powys, Esq., of Henley, co. Salop; baptized 1648;

admitted to Shrewsbury School 1663; appointed Solicitor General in 1686; Attorney General in 1687. In the following year he conducted the trial of the seven bishops, and fortunately for his reputation his speeches on that occasion are extant; in 1713 he was appointed one of the Judges of the King's Bench; and died in 1719. He purchased the estate at Lilford, from which his great grandson took his title when created a peer in 1797.)

1717.—**EDWARD BALDWIN**, Esqr., of the Inner Temple, formerly a scholar of this school. (Possessed "The Abbey" under Mr. Langley's will in 1701, and devised it to his sister, the wife of Thomas Powys, Esq., of Berwick.)

The list of benefactors is here interrupted. Whatever else there was in the Library, no benefactor appeared there for ten years. "A Catalogue of the Books given to the Library belonging to the Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury, during the time that the Reverend Robert Philips, D.D. was Cheif Master," precedes the next benefaction in 1728.

1728.—The REV. MR. ROWLAND TENCH, late Master of the 2nd School (son of Mr. Richard Tench, of Shrewsbury, resigned the School in 1728, on being presented to the Rectory of Church Stretton.)

1729.—**WILLIAM KYNASTON**, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery (of Ruyton, and of Shrewsbury, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1741, 1744, and 1747; died in 1749, having also held the office of Recorder of Shrewsbury from 1733.)

1730.—**GODOLPHIN EDWARDS**, Esq., being then Mayor (son of Samuel Edwards, a former benefactor.)

1731.—**JAMES DOWNES**, Esq., Barrister-at-Law (was Mayor in 1747; of the family of Downes, of Toft, co. Chester; part of his benefaction was a herbal collected by Samuel Downes, M.D., out of the Physick Garden at Oxford.)

1732.—**FRANCIS BROWN**, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

1733.—The REV. WILLIAM WATKINS, M.A., formerly a scholar of these schools.

1735.—**JOHN TAYLOR**, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, and Public Registrar of that University, and formerly a scholar of these schools. ("Gave Robert Stevens' Latin Thesaurus, of which he was an editor, in 4 vols. folio.")

1736.—**LEONARD HOTCHKIS**, Chief School Master, Mansfield Price, Second Master, John Brickdale, Third Master, "gave to the Library the sum of nine pounds five shillings, which they laid out as follows, viz:—For a copperplate and 15¹⁰ impressions of it, to put one in each book. £1; two paper books, 10s. 6d., etc."

1736.—**THOMAS LYSTER, A.M.**, Rector of the 1st portion of Westbury, formerly a scholar of this school (and Rector of Neenton, co. Salop, a younger brother of "The Senator," and ancestor of the Lysters, of Rowton Castle.)

WILLIAM CLARK, A.M., Rector of Bucksted, in the county of Sussex, and Prebendary of Chichester, and formerly a scholar of this school. (Gave *Leges Walliae* published by himself. Born in 1696; fellow of St. John's 1717; died in 1771. His principal work was "The connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English coins, published in 1767;" not in this library.)

MRS. ANNE DAWES, daughter of Thomas Dawes, S T B. late Minister of St. Mary's, in Shrewsbury. (Died 1740.)

BENJAMIN WINGFIELD, A.M., Rector of Hanwood, in this county. (In 1743-4 he was presented to the lapsed living of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.)

1738.—**WILLIAM ADAMS, A.M.**, Minister of St. Chad, in Shrewsbury, and formerly a scholar of this school. (Gave books "for the use of the scholars of this school." He was author of a liberal answer to Hume's Essay on Miracles, and origin of a controversy in which Sir Richard Hill and several Shrewsbury scholars engaged. He died Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, 1789. O. & B. vol. ii, 218.)

JOHN COTTON, M.A., Vicar of St. Alkmund's in ye Town of Shrewsbury, and formerly a scholar of this school. (Vicar of Meole Brace from 1709, and Rector of Hanwood from 1716 to 1734.)

1740.—**MR. JOHN MEREDITH**, gentleman, Writing Master to the School. ("Gave a Fire Engine and a Tellescope, which are placed in the Galery.")

1741.—**JOHN LLOYD, A.M.**, Minister of St. Marie's and Berrington in this County, and formerly a scholar of this school, and Fellow of St. John's in Cambridge. (Nephew of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, Chief Schoolmaster: held St. Mary's Ministry 28 years from 1715.)

JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Barrister of Law and Master of Arts, son of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, Chief Schoolmaster (held St. Mary's Officiality for 25 years from 1735.)

The REV. JOHN WARING, A.M., formerly a scholar of this school.

MR. JOHN WHITFIELD, of Shrewsbury, Chirurgeon (married Bridget, widow of Edward Arblaster, and daughter of Thomas Powys, of Shrewsbury, Esquire.)

1743.—**MR. JOHN COTTON**, of Shrewsbury, bookseller, and formerly a scholar of this school. (Mayor in 1754.)

1743.—**MR. JOHN WEAVER**, Dancing Master and formerly a scholar of this school. (O. & B. ii, 151. His "Essay towards a History of Dancing," advertised in the Spectator, is not in the library. He introduced the Ballet into England, and wrote "Lectures on Dancing," 1721.)

DR. RICHARD DAVIES, Physician in Shrewsbury.

1744.—**ANDREW CORBET**, of Park, Esq. (of Shawbury Park, represented Shrewsbury from 1715 to 1721.)

REVEREND MR. FOWNES, of Shrewsbury. (O & B. ii, 411, for 41 years preacher to the Presbyterian congregation in Shrewsbury.)

CHENEY HART, M.D., of Shrewsbury. (O. & B. i, 503.)

HUMPHRY PARRY, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, Head Schoolmaster. (In the vacancy of the Head School, the Second Master usually supplied the office, and on this occasion appears to have also assumed the title. Mr. Parry succeeded his father in the Vicarage of Guilsfield, co. Montgomery.)

1755.—**ADAM NEWLING**, Rector of Shrawardine (father of the Rev. Charles Newling, the recently appointed Head Master; was Vicar of Montford, and Rector of Fitz.)

JOHN WINGFIELD, A.M., All Souls' College, Oxford (Admitted to Shrewsbury School in 1734; was Minister of St. Julian's and Vicar of Atcham.)

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Esq., of Dint-hill, Salop. (Admitted in the same year as Mr. Newling and Mr. Atcherley, namely 1739; was Sheriff in 1759, and an eccentric character.)

WILLIAM BERRINGTON, M.D., of Shrewsbury.

JAMES CROSSE, of Shrewsbury. (Admitted scholar in 1737.)

CHARLES NEWLING, M.A., Head Schoolmaster)

JOHN BROOKE, M.A., Second Schoolmaster.

ALEXANDER HUTTON, M.A., Third Schoolmaster.

EDW. BLAKEWAY, Esq., Mayor of Shrewsbury.

SIR HENRY EDWARDES, Bart., of Salop. (Descended in the fourth degree from "Hugh Edwards, of Salop, and late of London, mercer," who "labored to the Kyng's Majestie for anuetie of £20 for and towards the mayntinance of a free schoole in the sayde towne of Shrewsbury for ever."—Dr. Taylor's MS.)

1756.—REV. THOMAS AMLER, M.A., of Ford, Salop. (See Sheriffs of Shropshire, 1758.)

ROGER KYNASTON, Esq., of Shrewsbury, (son of John Kynaston, of Hordley, Esq. who was Sheriff in 1690. "In short there is no Roger Kynaton among us," was the Bishop of Lichfield's lament for Staffordshire in 1759.)

REV. JOB ORTON, of Shrewsbury. O. & B. ii, 478. His gift:—"Ut in hoc municipio dilecto natalium loco quo proavi et parentes honeste & sancte vivere quo coactus dissentientium protestantium pastor constitutus ministerio sacro annos 26 ipse functus est—ut in his scholis quibus et linguarum cognitionem studio decennali hausit amoris & benevolentiae pignus aliquod idoneum extaret—hoc opus eximium honori S.S.S. dictatum illustrissimi Ben. Kennicott, S.T.P., Bibliothecæ donavit Job Orton, S.T.P. & civis Salopiensis. A.D. MCCLXXXI."

MR. JAMES BOWEN, of Shrewsbury. (MSS. of this family went to Mr. Gough's collection through Dr. Cheney Hart.)

CORBET EVANS, Esq., of Shrewsbury.

REV. BENJAMIN WASE, of Bolas, Salop.

1757.—MR. THOMAS ATKIS. (In his gift of Sanderson's Elements of Algebra, he is called Postmaster of Shrewsbury and Writing Master of this School.)

MR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Fourth Master. (Previous to his appointment in 1754, had a private School in the town; and was succeeded in the 4th School in 1764 by his son Samuel Johnson, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Johnson, junior, was admitted to the Third School in 1771, and was raised to the Second, on a vacancy. The School diminished considerably by his closing his Hall; he retired after the act of 1798.)

MR. PETER BLAKEWAY, of Shrewsbury (surgeon, married a daughter of Joshua Johnson, a Master of the Free Schools.)

PRYCE OWEN, M.D., of Shrewsbury. (Mayor in 1764, son of Lingen Owen, of Bettws, Esq.)

EDW. EDWARDS, A.M., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

REV. MR. RICHARD HOTCHKIS, of Barbadoes.

1758.—The RT. HON. WILLIAM EARL OF BATH. (In 1775 Dr. Taylor published his "Elements of Civil Law," as a work which had arisen out of Lord Granville's suggestions for this, his grandson's education.)

REV. MR. LLOYD, of Rug, Merionethshire. (This year buried at St Mary's—O. & B. ii, 401.)

1758.—MR. OWEN HUGHES, of Shrewsbury.

REV. MR. FOSTER, A.M., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. (Author of "Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, 1763," in which he acknowledges obligations to Dr. Taylor.)

ARTHUR BLAYNEY, of Gregynog, Montgomeryshire.

REV. MR. HANMER, A.M., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

HENRY POWYS, Esq., of Underhill, Salop. (Second surviving son of Thomas Powys, Esq., of Shrewsbury; inherited The Abbey from his uncle, Edward Baldwin, a former benefactor.)

REV. CHARLES MASON, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Woodwardian Professor of Geology, left among his MSS. calculations on Bellringing, in the practice of which he was eminent among "the Cambridge Youths.")

MR. RICHARD NEWELL, of Shrewsbury.

REV. WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, D.D. (Author of an "Enquiry into the meaning of the Demoniacs in Scripture.")

THOMAS WINGFIELD, Esq., of Shrewsbury. (Of Alderton; Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1767; admitted to the school in 1734.)

1759.—REV. EDW. BARNARD, D.D., Head Master of Eton. (Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; in 1765, Provost of Eton.)

REV. MR. SKYNNER, B.D., Fellow of St. John's, Camb. and Orator of the University.

REV. MR. BARFORD, A.M., Fellow of King's Coll. Cambridge.

REV. MR. ELIOT, A.M., President of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge.

JOHN GRIFFITH, Esq., of Bictor, Salop. (Admissions to the 3rd school, in this name 1738 and 1742.)

1759.—REV. MR. JOHN ROOS WARING, Vicar of Bishop's Castle. (Son of Richard Waring of Hereford, Clerk; admitted scholar to the 1st school in 1739.)

MR. THOS WRIGHT, of Bictor, Salop. (A celebrated nurseryman and planter of the Quarry trees.)

REV. MR. DOWNES, A.M., Fellow of St. John's.

JOHN BENNET, Esq., Mayor of Shrewsbury.

MR. HENRY BOWDLER, of Shrewsbury.

1760.—**THOMAS POWYS, Esq., of Berwick.**
(Sheriff in 1762. Scholar admitted 1742.)

REV. DR. COTES, Dean of Lismore in Ireland. (Washington Cotes, LL.D., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, of the very ancient family now resident at Woodcote.)

HENRY DUKE, Esq., of Barbadoes.

REV. MR. BLAKEWAY, A.M., Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. (Edward, eldest son of Mr. Peter Blakeway, [benefactor in 1757]; educated under Mr. Hotchkiss; a Wrangler in 1756. See O. & B. ii, 384.)

MR. JOHN NEWLING, of Cambridge.
(Son of the Head Master; excelled in heraldry; held the living of Chirbury, and became a Canon of Lichfield.)

REV. WILLIAM POWELL, of Fitz, Salop. (This name occurs in the admission register in 1737.)

MR. THOMAS BROWNE, of Shrewsbury.

MR. WARING, Professor of Mathematics and Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. (Edward, son of John Waring, of Mytton and Hencott, gent., admitted to Shrewsbury School under Mr. Hotchkiss; Senior Wrangler in 1757; Lucasian Professor in 1759.)

MR THOMAS JEFFREYS, of Shrewsbury.

1761.—**WILLIAM TAYLEUR, Esq., of Rodington and Shrewsbury; Sheriff in 1744.**

ROWLAND WINGFIELD, Esq. (of Preston Brockhurst and Onslow, Sheriff in 1753.)

REV. MR. WINGFIELD, Fellow of St. John's College (Borlase Wingfield, Rector of Lopham, Norfolk, who had been admitted scholar with the previous benefactor in 1737.)

MR. WILLIAM CHALLNER, of Redbrooke, Flintshire.)

REV. MR. RICHARDSON, of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Here the parchment table which, without recording their gifts, has supplied us with the names of the Benefactors for the last 17 years, fails; and we are left to search among the books themselves for those who were Benefactors during the remaining years of Mr. Newling and in the days of his successors. This imperfect list will, it is hoped, lead to other memorials of benefits forgot.

1764.—“Sectionum Conicarum Elementa.” D.D. Lucas Trevigar de Herstmonceaux, Rector de Icklesham Vicarius in Agro Sussexensi et Ecclesie Cathedralis Cicestrensis Canonicus Residentiarius. (Presentation copy from the author, who was Fellow of Clare Hall.)

1764.—“Sheridan’s Lectures on Elocution;” the gift of Mr. William Cooper, of Shrewsbury, Surgeon.

1765.—“Spence’s Polymetis,” the gift of the Rev. Mr. Atcherley, A.M., second schoolmaster (of Magdalene College, Cambridge; removed from the second to the head school in 1770.)

1766.—Bibliotheca duplo magis aveta ex testamento Ioannis Taylor, LL.D.

1769.—“Cracketts’ Spherical Trigonometry,” the gift of Mr. John Edwards, student of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

“Green’s Principles of the Philosophy of Forces,” the gift of the Honble. Thos. Townshend, Esq. (Given while Mr. Newling was Master, by the third son of the second Viscount Townshend, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.)

To the Public Library of Shrewsbury School, these inestimable labours of the late learned and pious John Parkhurst, M.A. are presented by his son-in-law, The Rev. Joseph Thomas, in testimony of respect and gratitude for the education which he received under The Worthy and Rev. James Atcherley, Head Master in that seminary.

“Psalt. Heb. Græc. Arab. Chald.” ex dono Revi. Viri J. B. Blakeway, xiii Cal. Dec. MDCCXCIX.

1800.—“Plots’ Oxfordshire,” e donis Joan Mayor.

1804.—**GEORGE BAGLEY, Teacher of the Mathematics, Shrewsbury,** gift of “A Guide to the Tongues.”

“Sallust, &c., without date,” with Arms of Thos. Lloyd, of Aston, Esq.

S. BUTLER, D.D., late Head Master, “Æschylus Tragœdiae.”

1812.—“Testa de Nevill,” e munificentia viri præhonorabilis Dmi Vice-comitis Clive.

1818.—**REV. EDW. BATHER, presented “Nov. Test. e codice Alex.”**

STAFFORD PRICE, Esq., gave “Salisburyensis de Nugis Curialium.”

1824.—**REV. JAMES MATTHEWS, formerly Third Master in this school,** gave “Scriptores Rei Rusticæ.”

1826.—**REV. ARCHDEACON OWEN gave “Euripidis Supplices.”**

MR. DOBREE, gave “Photius Porsoni.”

Here the list of benefactors ceases, the illustration of which gradually loses in interest as our own days are reached.

CHAPTER XVII.

NOTES ON EMINENT SCHOLARS, 1562-1800.

—o—



HE Registers of the School from 1562 to 1664 have been preserved. The names of such Scholars as seem to deserve especial notice are selected from the Blakeway MSS.

1562. DAVIDUS HANMER, ali. }
MEREDYTHE HANMER, ali. }

These were sons of Thomas Hanmer, of Pentrepont, and the last of them was the noted Dr. Hanmer, instituted to the vicarage of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, in 1581, and to that of Islington, in 1583. He was no mean author; having written a Chronicle of Ireland and translated the Ecclesiastical Histories of the first 600 years after Christ, by Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius. He has not left a very good character behind him. Weever, describing the ancient funeral monuments in the Church of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, writes: "The plates, with the inscriptions of such monuments as were of more antiquitie, were all taken away for covetousnesse of the brasse, by one Dr. Hanmer (as I have it by relation of the inhabitants), Vicar of this Church, which he converted into wine, and presently after (ashamed, belike, of such a detestable act), went over into Ireland, and there ignominiously ended his days."—p. 427. He was however promoted there to the treasurership of St. Patrick's, Dublin, where he died of the plague in 1604, after having held office fourteen years. His son, Thomas, recorded in the Visitation of Shropshire, probably died young, as Wood only mentions four daughters that he had.

GUALTERNS LEVYSON, ali, M.F.H., i.e., Militis filius and hæres. Sir Walter Leveson, of Lilleshull, was grandson of James Leveson, merchant, who bought that Abbey at the Dissolution.

ANDREAS DOWNES, ali, Andrew Downes, was a native of this county. He was born about the year 1550, and after his education here removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow, though he should

seem afterwards to have removed to Trinity College in that University as the dedication to his Praelections upon Lysias, 1593, is dated from thence. In 1586 he was appointed Greek Professor, and held that office till nearly the close of his life with great acceptation from the University, though with little satisfaction for his own part. His highest preferment was a canonry of Wells, conferred upon him for the share he took in the translation of our present Bible, in which the Apocrypha was his especial province. On resigning the Greek chair, which he did in 1625, the University evinced its opinion of his merits by continuing the usual stipend. This, however, he did not long enjoy, as he died at Coton near Cambridge in February, 1627, in the 77th year of his age. His epitaph gives him the character of being respectable for the candour of his manners, and well versed in divinity, but master of all human literature in an astonishing degree, which agrees with the Oxford historian who calls him a walking library.

1564. PHILIPPUS SIDNEY, filius et heres Henrici Sidney, militis de Penserst in comit. Cantiæ et domini presidis confinium Cambriæ necnon serenissimi ordinis garterii militis. 16 Ca. No. ali.

FOULKUS GRYVELL, filius and heres Foulki Gryvell, armig' de Bechamis Courte in comit Warwici. 16 Cal. No. ali.

It thus appears that the illustrious pair, Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Fulke Grevile, afterwards Lord Broke, were entered at this School on the same day, and laid here the foundation of that stedfast friendship which the latter ordered to be recorded in his epitaph. It was while young Sidney was at Shrewsbury School, that his father, the Lord President, addressed to him that admirable letter of advice, replete with affection, knowledge of the world, virtue, and piety.

This letter was printed in 1591, in 12mo., under the title of "A very Godly letter made by the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the most Noble order of the Garter, Lord Depute of Ireland, and Lord President of Wales, now xxv yeeres past, vnto Phillip Sidney, his sonne, then of tender yeeres, at Schoole in the towne of Shrewsbury, with one M. Astone."

"Most necessarie for all young gentlemen to bee carried in memorie, with an excellent epitaph of the life and death of the said Lord President,

both which being put in print at the humble request of one William Griffith, of Coredancy, in the Countie of Angles, sometime clarke of his kitchen. Printed at London, by T. Dawson, 1591. 12mo. p.p. 14.”*

To this letter, which is of extreme rarity, is annexed a postscript from his mother.

* The following is the letter :—

Sonne *Philip*, I haue receiuied two letters from you, the one written in Latine, the other in French, which I take in good parte, and will you to exercise that practise of learning often, for it will stand you in most steed in that profession of lyfe that you are borne to liue in. And now sithence that is my first letter that euer I did write to you, I will not that it be all empty of some aduices, which my naturall care of you prouoketh me to wish you to follow, as documentes to you in this your tender age. Let your first action be the lifting vp of your minde to Almighty God by hartie praier, and feelingly digest the wordes you speake in praier with continuall meditation, and thinking of him to whom you pray, and vse this as an ordinarie, and at an ordinarie houre, whereby the time it selfe will put you in remembrance to doo that thing which you are accustomed to doo in that time. Apply your studie such houres as your discreet Master doth assigne you earnestly, and the time I know hee will so limit as shalbe both sufficient for your learning, yea and safte for your health ; and marke the sence and matter of that you doo reade as well as the words, so shall you both enrich your tongue with wordes, and your wit with matter, and iudgement wil grow, as yeares growth in you. Be humble and obedient to your master, for vnlesse you frame your selfe to obey others, yea and feele in your selfe what obedience is, you shall neuer be able to teach others how to obey you. Be courteous of gesture, and affable vnto all men, with diuersities of reuerence according to the dignite of the person, there is nothing that winneth so much with so little cost, vse moderate diet, so as after your meale you may find your wit fresher and not more duller, and your body more liuely and not more heauie, seldome drinke wine, and yet sometimes do, least being inforced to drinke vpon the sudden you should find your selfe inflamed, vse exercise of boodie, but such as is without perill of your bones or ioints, it will increase your force and enlarge your breath, delite to bee cleanly as well in all parts of your body as in your garments, it shall make you gratafull in each company and otherwise lothsome, give your selfe to be merie, for you degenerate from your father if you find not your selfe most able in wit and boodie, to do any thing when you be most merie, but let your mirth be euer void of all scurrillitie and biting words to any man, for an wound giuen by a worde is oftentimes harder to bee cured then that which is giuen with the sword : be you rather a hearer and bearer away of other mens talke, than a beginner or procurer of spch, otherwise you shalbe accompted to delite to heare your selfe speake. Be modest in ech assemblie, and rather be rebuked of light felowes for maidelike shamefastnes, than of your sad friends for peart boldnes : think vpon evry worde that you will speake before you vtter it, and remember how nature hath rampered vp as it were the tongue with teeth, lips, yea and haire without the lips, and all betokening raines and bridles to the lesse vse of that member ; aboue all things tell no vntruth, no not in trifles, the custome of it is nought : And let it not satisfie you that the hearers for a time take it for truth, yet after it will be knowne as it is to your shame, for there cannot be a greater reproch to a Gentleman than to be accompted a lyer. Study and endeour your selfe to be vertuously occupied, so shall you make such an habite of well doing in you, as you shall not know how to do euill though you wold : Remember my Sonne the noble bloud you are discended of by your mothers side, and thinke that only by vertuous life and good action, you may be an ornament to that ylustre family, and otherwise through vice and sloth you may be accompted *Labes generis*, a spot of your kin, one of the greatest curses that can happen to man. Well my little *Phillip*, this is enough for me and I feare to much for you, but yet if I finde that this light meat of digestion do nourish any thing the weake stomack of your yoong capacitie, I will as I finde the same grow stronger, feede it with tougher food. Commend mee most heartily vnto Maister Justice Corbet, old Master Onslow, and my Coosin his sonne. Farewell, your mother and I send you our blessings, and Almighty God graunt you his, nourish you with his feare, gouerne you with his grace, and make you a good seruant to your Prince and Countrey.—Your louing Father,

HENRY SIDNEY.”

A post script by my Lady Sidney in the skirts of my L. President's letter, to her sayd Sonne *Phillip*.

“Your noble and carefull Father hath taken paynes with his owne hand, to giue you in this his letter, so wise, so learned, and most requisite precepts for you to follow, with a diligent and humble thankfull minde, as I will not withdrawe your eies from beholding and reuerent honoring the same : No, not so long time as to read any letter from me, and therefore at this time I will write vnto you no other letter than this, wherby I first blesse you, with my desire to God to plant in you his grace, and secondarily warne you to haue alwaies before the eyes of your mind, these excellent counsailes of my Lord your deere Father, and that you fayle not continually once in fourre or five daies to reade them ouer. And for a finalle leave taking for this time, see that you shewe your selfe as a louing obedient Scholer to your good Maister, to gouerne you yet many yeeres, and that my Lord and I may heare that you profit so in your learning, as thereby you may encrease our louing care of you, and deserue at his handes the continuance of his great ioy, to haue him often witnesse with his own hande the hope he hath in your well doing. Farewell my little *Phillip*, and once again the Lord blesse you. Your louing Mother,

MARIE SIDNEY.”

1564. JACOBUS HARINGTON, filius Jacobi Harrington, armig' de Exton in comit' Rutlandiæ, ali. He was a cousin German of Sir Philip Sidney: he was himself a Knight, and his elder brother was created a peer in the first year of James I.

JACOBUS SANDES, filius et heres Reverendi patris in Christo D. Edwini Sandes, Episcopi Vigorniensis, 6 Id. Novembris, ali. It is remarkable that Archbishop Sandys, in a very particular account of his children, printed in the Peerages, has omitted all mention of this his son and heir. He probably died young.

FRANCISCUS SANDES, filius et heres Gulielmi Sandes, ar' de Corneside in comit' Comerland, eodem die, ali. Probably a nephew of the Archbishop's, though the Peerages represent that prelate's elder brother, William Sandys, to have died without issue.

EDWARDUS SALSBURY, filius et heres D. Johannis Salusbury, militis de Lloenni in comit. Denbighe, 9o. Ca. De.

GEORGIUS WILD, filius et heres Thomæ Wild, armig' in comit' Vicorniæ 17 cal. Ap. ali. He was a very eminent lawyer, and became a serjeant in 1614. He was father of Chief Baron Wylde. Though Mr. Ashton has entitled him son and heir he had an elder half-brother. (See the pedigree in Nash.)

1565. HUMFRIDUS PACKINTON, filius et heres Johanni Packington, Chadseley, armiger in civitate Vicorniæ, 6s., No. Maii. ali. The Packingtons of Chaddesley Corbet were a younger branch of that family.

HENRICUS VARNON, filius Roberti Varno, armiger' de Haslinton in comit' Cestriæ, 6th No. Maii, ali.

THOMAS HARRIES, 4o. Cal. Junii. ali. This was Thomas son of John Harries, of Cruckton, and Eleanor Proude his wife. He was an eminent lawyer, and obtained a baronetcy, 1623. He purchased Tong Castle which subsequently passed to the Pierreponts by the marriage of his only daughter, Elizabeth, into that family. His arms were barry of eight *erm.* and *az.* over all 3 armlets *or.*

1565. THOMAS BROKE, filius et heres Richardi Broke de Norton in comitat' Cestr' armig' decimo quarto calend. Julii. ali.

EDWARDUS BUTLER, filius et heres Thomæ Butler, de Bewsey in comitat' Lancaster' armiger' eodem die ali.

FFRANCISCUS BROMLEY, filius et heres Georgii Bromley de Worley in comitat' Salopiæ armig' Calen. Septembris ali.

GILBERTUS GERRET, filius et heres Guilielmi Garret (sic.) de Cestriæ in comitat' Cestriæ armig' nonis Octobris ali. Gilbert Gerard, son and heir of William Gerard, Esq., clerk of the Duchy of Lancaster, was created a Baronet in 1620, and afterwards became one of Cromwell's House of Lords, it is a matter of doubt if he was the youth here set down.

1566. JOHANNES COPPLESTON, filius et heres Johannis Coppleston, armiger' de Egesford in comitat' Denshire, 13o cal. Julii. ali.

RICHARDUS LEGHE, filius et heres Richardi Leghe, de highe Leghe in comitat' Cestriæ armiger' 4o idus Octobris, ali.

THOMAS LEIGHTON, filius et heres Edwardi Leighton, de Watelsborow in commit' Salopiæ armig' 8o calen. Novemb. ali He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Gerard, and was buried at Alberbury, 1600.

RICHARDUS LLOID, filius et heres Richardi Lloid, de Marington in comit' Salop armiger pri. Nonas Novemb ali. Afterwards secretary to the second Earl of Essex.

JACOBUS AP REASE, filius et heres Richardi ap Rease, de Mote in comit' Mongomer' armig' 5o Idu. Novem. ali.

CHISTOPHERUS HOLTFORD, filius et heres Christopheri Holtford, de Iscrit in comit' Flint. decimo nono cal. Februa. ali.

JOHANNES BARKER, filius Jacobi Barker, de Haghmound in comit' Salop armig' eodem die ali.

HOUFRIDUS LEE, filius Richardi Lee, de Longley in comit' Salop armiger' 180 Ca. Feb. ali. He was created a Baronet in 1620, being the first gentleman in Shropshire raised to that distinction.

1567. HARRYE HARRINGTON, filius Jacobi Harrington, de Exon in com' Retlad pridie No. Junii. ali.

PEREGRINUS DAVIS, filius Richardi Davis, episcopi Menevensis Deci 70 cal. Novemb. ali. The Bishop retired beyond sea in the reign of qu. Mary, and most likely this his son was born at that time, and then christened Peregrine.

THOMAS MASSYE, filius et heres Johnis Massye, ar' de Codington in com' Cestriæ. ali.

1596. FFRAUNCISCUS NEWPORTE tertio nonas novo. alie. He was father of the first Lord Newport.

The laudable practice of inserting the parentage of the more distinguished boys had by this time ceased.

1571. ABRAHAMUS FRAUNCE, op. 4d. Abraham Fraunce, a native of Shrewsbury, but of a family originally from Lancashire* is said to have been educated here at the expense of Sir Philip Sidney, and wrote many things in verse and prose. His profession was that of a barrister, and we have of him in that department an elaborate quarto, entitled, "The Lawiers Logike, exemplifying the precepts of Logike by the practice of the Common Lawe." Nothing is known of his later life, but his family and Christian names continued in the town for nearly a century after this time.†

ROBT. NEDEHAM, ar' fil' Salop. This was Sir Robert Nedham, vice-president of Wales, father of the first Lord Kilmorey.

1582. THOMAS SYDNEY, filius Dni Henrici Sydney, militis de Pensurst in

* Thomas France of Stone Foregate (de fforata lapid'), glover, son of Richard Fraunce, late of the parish of Wynwick, husbandman, was admitted a burgess of Salop, 10th Dec., 38th Hen. VIII.

† Abraham Fraunce, of Shrewsbury, glover, son of Roger F., of the same, glover, deceased, was admitted a burgess, 14th April, 1620. He was probably the same A. F. who was admitted of our School in 1600. Abraham Fraunce and Susan Overton were married at St. Mary's, Dec. 31st, 1643, and Susanna, late wife of Abram Fraunce, was buried there June 20th, 1682. Isaac Fraunce, adm. of Sal. Sch., 1632.

comitatu Cantiæ and dni p'sidis confiniu' Cambriæ nec no' nobilissimi ordinis garteri militis. 10s.

1584. PEERS GRIFFITHE, filius et heres Risœi Griffithe, militis de Penthrin in comitatu Carnarvo. 6s. 8d.

1585. WILLIAM GRIFFITHE, filius ejusd Risœi Griffithe, minor natu. 6s. 8d.

1585. JOHN HANMER, generosi filius. 2s. 6d. This is probably the son of David Hanmer of Pentrepont in the parish of Selatyn, and nephew of Dr. Meredith Hanmer. His life may be seen in Wood. He was a great friend of Camden's, and died Bishop of St. Asaph in 1629.

EDWARDE GRAY, armigeri filius et heres. 3s. 4d. He was son and heir of Edward Grey, Esq. (natural son of the last Lord Grey de Powis), by Chrysogona his wife, dau. of John Giffard, Esq., of Chillington.

ALEXANDER NOWELL	}	2s. 6d.
generosi filii.		
LAWRENCE NOWELL	}	2s. 6d.

These were two sons of Lawrence Nowell, the very learned Dean of Lichfield, brother of Alexander Nowell, the more celebrated Dean of St. Paul's. Lawrence, the second of the youths here mentioned was born in 1571, and admitted to Brazenose College in 1590. Churton's Life of Nowell, p. 233.

THOMAS NOWELL, generosi filius, 2s. 6d., whose admission into this School is recorded in the same page was another son of the Dean of Lichfield.

1590. WILLIAM ROBINSON, 10s. }
 HUMFREY ROBINSON, 10s. } Episcopi Bangoriensis filii.
 HERBERT ROBINSON, 10s. }

NICHOLAS ROBINSON, Bishop of Bangor from 1566 to 1585, who besides these sons had an elder, Piers, admitted at this School in 1591.

1597. ARTHUR HOPTON, armigeri filius, 2s. 6d. This Arthur Hopton published several books: 1st, *Baculum Geodeticum*, 4to., 1610, which he presented to

our School Library under the style of “A. H. gent., sometimes scholler of the Free School.” 2nd, *Speculum Topographicum*, 4to., 1611. These two are on Mensuration. 3rd, *A Concordance of Years*, 12mo., 1615. This is in the nature of what is now called “a red book.” 4th, *Prognostications for 1607 and so to 1614*. Wood says he was fifth son of Sir Arthur Hopton, K.B., by Rachel Hall, that he became a gentleman Commoner of Lincoln College, 1604, at the age of 15 or 16, and that he died Nov. 1614. There is considerable difficulty in all this. The K.B. mentioned by Wood certainly had by his said wife a younger son named Arthur, but that son was certainly alive in 1643, when his nephew Ralph, the gallant commander for Charles I. was created a peer with remainder to this his uncle. That family, too, was of Yorkshire origin. But the author of the books above mentioned, was, it is nearly certain, a Shropshire man, and of the family to whom Hopton in the Hole belonged, for he frequently introduces it as an example in his *Baculum Geodeticum*; and his Prognostication of 1607 is referred to the town of Shrewsbury, whence Wood conjectured that he was born here. The Robert Broughton, too, of the Inner Temple, whose complimentary Latin acrostic, is prefixed to our A. Hopton’s *Concordance of Years*, was only son of Judge Broughton of Owlbury, and born in Shrewsbury, and the commendatory verses prefixed to his *Baculum*, compliment him upon the antiquity of his family.

ANDREWE CORBET, armigeri filius et heres	{	3s. 4d.
ROBERT CORBET, frater		2s. 6d. Maii 3o.

These were sons of Sir Vincent Corbet, knight, of Morton Corbet, who had himself been educated at this School upon its first opening in 1562. Robert was ancestor of the Corbets of Ynysymaengwyn: Andrew his elder brother became in due time a leading man in the county, and is styled by Mr. Studley in his *Looking-glasse of Schisme*, p. 116, “a grave and prudent knight.”

1598. THOMAS SCRIVEN, armigeri filius et heres. 3s. 4d. Maii 7. Studley calls him (*ut supra*) “Captaine Scriven an esquire of worth and learning well known over all our countie,” p. 110, and again, “a prudent, judicious and learned gentleman,” p. 111. In the civil wars he engaged actively in the service of Charles I. from whom he received the honour of knighthood.

1600. GRIFFITHE BAGNALL. }
 HENRICI BAGNALL. } militis filius. 6s. 8d.

RALF BAGNALL, armigeri filius. 2s. 6d. Apr.

FRANCIS PRINCE, RICHARD PRINCE, JOHN PRINCE, RICHARDI PRINCE, ar' de Foreget monachorn filii. op. 4d. each.

1601. SAMPSON PRICE. 4d. Nov. 2. Vicar of Christ Church, London, termed “*Malleus Hæreticorum.*” He preached the Consecration Sermon of the Schools Chapel.

THOMAS GERRARD, armigeri filius. 2s. 6d. Jan. 23rd.

1611. FRAUNCIS OATELEY, armigeri filius and heres. 3s. 4d. July 19. Afterwards governor of Shrewsbury.

1612. THOMAS PRICHARD. 8d. Dec. 17th. Thomas Prichard, D.D., Archdeacon of Llandaff and Vice-principal of Jesus College, Oxford, was a benefactor to our School Library in 1628, and is called in the catalogue “a scholar.” He was made Archdeacon in September, 1627, and proceeded D.D. in 1628. He probably died during the usurpation, as his archdeaconry, was filled up in 1660.

1613. EDWARD WOOLLEY. 4d. Dec. 13th. Says Wood, “was born in the ancient borough of Shrewsbury, educated in the King’s School there.” Hence he went to St. John’s College, Cambridge, in 1622, and was B.A. in Dec, 1628, when he was instituted to the rectory of Adderley in this county on the presentation of Sir John Corbet, in whose political sentiments, however, he did not concur on the approaching struggle, and was deprived of his benefice. He probably joined Charles I. at Shrewsbury in 1642, as he was with him in the December of that year at Oxford, in the capacity of one of his chaplains, and was then created D.D. “When his Majesty’s cause declined,” says Wood, “he suffered, as other royalists did; attended his son in his adverse fortune, while he himself endured great misery.” From this expression it should seem that he passed some time in exile, and it was there perhaps, that he published in 1654, the “Parallel betwixt Charles II. King of England, and Lewis the IV. the French King,” a duodecimo of 28 pages, containing the speech of

Lewis to his revolted subjects, and being a strong incentive to loyalty. The author himself tells us in a subsequent work "Loyalty among Rebels," that this piece produced a great effect. "It inflamed" says he, "many affections towards the King at its first appearance, and being reprinted eight months before his Majesty's return to England, it proved so prosperous that some thousand copies were dispersed and vented in forty hours; and then it grew suddenly a publick discourse in the city and countrey." After the restoration he does not appear to have received any immediate reward for his exertions and sufferings in the royal cause, except being put upon the list of King's chaplains. He also published, "Loyalty among Rebels: The true Royalist, or Hushay the Archite, a happy Counsellour in King David's greatest danger, written by Edward Wolley, D.D., and chaplain in ordinary to his Sacred Majesty King Charles the II." Lond. 12mo. pp. 180. Dedicated to John Earl of Bathe. It is a declaration of the merits of the Royalists, the advantage of monarchy, &c., and soon afterwards, viz. in Oct. 1662, he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Toppesfield in Essex, and thence, two years after, promoted to the bishopric of Clonfert, where he died 1684.

JOHN KINGE. 4d. 13th Dec. In 1638, "John Kinge, D.D., son to the famous prelate sometime Bishop of London," occurs as a benefactor to our School Library. That was the year of his death, and it is believed that he had been a Scholar here, and the youth admitted in 1613. From the admission fee of 4d. it should seem he was an oppidan. He was public orator of the University of Oxford, Canon of Christ Church and Windsor, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

HUMFREY MACKWOORTHE. 4d. 22nd Jan. Parliamentarian Governor of Shrewsbury, 1647. The family was seated at Betton Strange.

REYNOLD CORBET	{ generosi filius et heres, 3s. 4d.	}	June 1.
EDWARD CORBET	{ cum fratre		

These were sons of Roger Corbet, gent., of Pontesbury. Edward became a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1624, and was Proctor of that University in 1638. He married a daughter of Sir Nathaniel Brent, the puritanical warden of his College, and when the troubles broke out, espoused that party, was made one of the Assembly of Divines, preached before the

Long Parliament, appeared against Laud at his trial, and was made D.D. in 1648, when the University was reformed. He was also appointed Public Orator and a Canon of Christ Church in the room of the excellent Dr. Hammond, but these places, says Wood, he soon after threw up, “as being a person of conscience and honesty:” a rare character to be given by that antiquary, to a person of Dr. Corbet’s principles. The Dr.’s highest preferment was the Rectory of Haseley, in Oxfordshire. Wood makes him 55 at the time of his death, Jan. 5th, 1657, but he was older, having been baptized at Pontesbury, June 1st, 1600. There is a sermon of his in print, preached before the House of Commons, 1642, and “The Worldling’s Looking Glass,” by Edward Corbet, 8vo., 1630, is probably a production of his likewise.

1625. JEREMY WHICHCOT, generosi filius. 2s. 6d. Oct. 9. His father was Christopher Whichcot, Esq., of Stoke in the parish of Burford in this county, where this his seventh son was baptized, Oct. 11th, 1614. He became a barrister-at-law and solicitor general to the Elector Palatine. He had such familiar access to Charles I. during a part of his imprisonment, that he is said to have enjoyed the opportunity of which he availed himself to transcribe several chapters of the Eikon Basilike. At the request of Charles II. during his exile, he purchased the wardenship of the Fleet prison, by which he was able to serve the royal cause occasionally at that period, and is said to have averted a treacherous design against the King himself. When the restoration became nearly a certainty Charles signalized his gratitude to Mr. Whichcote by creating him a baronet. The patent bore date at Brussels April 2nd 1660, ob. at Hendon.

1626. BENJAMIN BAXTER. 1s. }
NATHANIEL BAXTER. 1s. } 25th Jan.

BENJAMIN BAXTER was the son of Mr. George Baxter, “the old holy and reverend pastor at Little Wenlock, who lived there till about eighty-six years of age, in the constant faithful preaching and practising of the Gospel.”* This his son was ejected from Upton-upon-Severn in 1662, “a preacher of extraordinary skill, who lived uprightly and suffered much by his ejection.” Nathaniel in all probability was a brother; another brother, Stephen, was

* Life of Richard Baxter, part iii, p. 91.

admitted 1632. He was also an ejected minister, and afterwards practised physic. Baxter calls him most humble and blameless. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

THOMAS LISTER, armigeri fil. and hæres. 3s. 4d. 27th Jan. Afterwards knighted by Charles I.

1633. RICHARD ALLESTRE. 1s. 20th Jan. Dr. Allestree's father was a native of Derbyshire, who served Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, in the capacity of steward, and settling at Uppington under the Wrekin on one of his master's farms, married a neighbour's daughter of the name of Clemson. This his son was born at Uppington, March, $16\frac{1}{2}0$, and was first sent to Wroxeter School, founded by Sir Richard Newport, when in his 8th year. His proficiency there under a Mr. Owen must have been very great; for he left it before he was 14, yet he was able at that time to excite the jealousy of the celebrated Richard Baxter, five years his senior, and educated at the same place." The present Lord Newport and his brother,"* says Baxter, "were then my schoolfellows in a lower form; and Dr. Richard Allestree, now Dr. of the chair in Oxford, canon of Christ's Church, and provost of Eaton College; of whom I remember, that when my master set him up into the lower end of the highest form, where I had long been chief, I took it so ill, that I talkt of leaving the School. Whereupon my master gravely, but very tenderly, rebuked my pride, and gave me for my theme: Ne sutor ultra crepidam.[†] From Shrewsbury Allestree went to Coventry School, and after, in 1636, to Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards served as a common soldier in the King's army, and at the close of the war, 1646, returned to Oxford and took Orders. In 1648 he was expelled from Oxford, and until the Restoration was constantly a medium of communication from England to Charles. In 1660 he was made a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was offered a bishopric, but refused it as his epitaph asserts, Episcopales infulas eadem industriâ evitavit quâ alii ambiunt. In 1663 he was made Regius Professor of Divinity, and in August, 1665, Provost of Eton. He died Jan. 27th, 1680, at the age of 60 years.

1635. CHARLES CAVENDISHE, armigeri filius et hæres. 3s. 4d. 27th Apr.

* Francis and Andrew, baptized respectively, 12th March, 1619, and 30th November. † Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, pt. i, p. 3.

1637. SILAS TAYLER. 3s. 4d. Sept. 7th. He was a native of Harley in this county, the son of one Silvanus Tayler, who took an active part against the King in the civil wars. This his son did the same, and had great power in Herefordshire during those times; which, however, "he used so civilly and obligingly," as Wood has it, that he made his peace after the Restoration, and died storekeeper at Harwich in 1678. He was an antiquary, musician, and linguist, and wrote several works.

1640. MR. CHARLES NEDHAM. xs.
 MR. GEORGE NEDHAM. xs. } Oct. 14th.
 MR. THOMAS NEDHAM. xs.

These were three sons of Robert the second Viscount Kilmorey by his second wife. The first of them succeeded his half-brother in the title.

1641. CASSIUS BENTHAL. 3s. 4d. Cassey Benthall a younger son of Lawrence Benthall, of Benthall, Esq., by Elizabeth, daur. of Thomas Cassey, Esq., of Whitfield, in Gloucestershire, became a colonel in the army of Charles I. and was killed in battle at Stow in the Wold. The Benthalls were Roman Catholics.

1642. FRANCIS WOLRYCHE.
 ROGER WOLRYCHE.
 WILLIAM WOLRYCHE.
 THOMAS WOLRYCHE. } xxss.

These were sons of Sir Thomas Wolryche, of Dudmaston, knight and Baronet, and the eldest of them succeeded his father in the title.

1643. GEORGE SAVILL. } Equitis aurati filii Eboracensis. 13s. 4d. Feb. 15.
 WILLIAM SAVILL.

The first of these sons of Sir William Savile, bart., acted a very distinguished part in after life. He was the celebrated George Savile created Viscount Halifax in 1668, and Marquis by the same title in 1682, so often in the confidence and under the displeasure of the two last Kings of the Stewart race, so celebrated also, for his wit and literature, and for the share he took in the revolution. The Marquis cannot have derived much advantage from

his education at Shrewsbury School, for at the end of a year after his admission it passed, by the capture of the town, into the rule of a master of principles very foreign from those of his eminently loyal family.

1643. GEORGE WELD. } 13s. 4d.
JOHN WELD. }

They were sons of Sir John Weld, of Willey, the younger, and George was deputy lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of Charles II.

BASIL FITZHERBERT. 3s. 4d. Of Boscobel.

WALTER WROTTESLEY. 6s. 8d. He was the second baronet of this family.

1646. ROGER HAYWARD. 4d. He was afterwards vicar of St. Chad's.

RICHARD HERBERT. 3s. 4d. Son of Francis Herbert, Esq., and grandfather (by Florence Herbert, grand-daughter of the celebrated Baron of Chirbury, and heiress to her brothers Edward and Henry who successively bore that title) to the first Earl of Powis.

MATTHEW HERBERT. 3s. 4d. Brother of the last, and afterwards a knight.

1647. TITUS THOMAS. 1s. An eminent minister, ejected from Aston Chapel, near Oswestry, he became an Independent Minister in Shrewsbury, at the same time applied himself to the practice of physic. Calamy and Henry both speak highly of his merits. He died December 10th, 1686, and was buried at West Felton.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS. 3s. 4d. In such common names it is impossible to speak with certainty, but from several circumstances and (the amount of the fee makes it probable for 1s. is the ordinary payment for foreigners), it is believed that this was the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons, and ancestor of the Wynnstay family, whose history is well known. He was 66 years old at his death in 1700; and consequently must have been born in or about 1634.

1650. EDWARD LUTWICH. 4d. He was an eminent lawyer, King's Serjeant, and Judge of the Common Pleas, born 1634, died 1709.

1651. JOHN JEFFERIES. 3s. 4d.
 THOMAS JEFFERIES. 2s. 6d.
 EDWARD JEFFERIES. 2s. 6d.
 WILLIAM JEFFERIES. 2s. 6d.
 GEORGE JEFFERAYS. 2s. 6d.

These were sons of John Jeffreys, Esq. (so the name is uniformly written), of Acton, near Wrexham; and opposite to George is written in the margin of our School register, in an old hand, "1685, made Lord Chancellor of England." This was no other than the infamous Judge Jeffreys, whose insolence and base servility to the worst measures of an abandoned court, have, strange it is hardly necessary to say, found no apologist. Lord Campbell says in his Lives of the Chancellors that he hoped to redeem his name from some of the obloquy that has attached to it, but one by one all his hopes faded away. Those who have the least spared his character, allow, that when his interests or passions did not interfere he made a good judge. The charge against him of having shortened his days by intemperance during his confinement in the Tower, is positively contradicted by one who knew him well, and who received acts of kindness from him, Archbishop Sharp. His history is too well known to require repetition here. He was the sixth son of his father and was born May 15th, 1645. His first wife, to whom he is said to have behaved with a generous delicacy, is called a "mean gentlewoman with £300." She was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Needham, and died in 1677. His second wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Bludworth, was relict of Sir John Jones, of Funenan, in the county of Glamorgan. His several preferments were:—Common Serjeant of London, Recorder of that city, a Judge of North Wales, (his elder brother then being high sheriff, and another brother preacher of the assize sermon), Knighted 1680, Chief Justice of Chester, Serjeant-at-Law, Baronet Nov., 1683, Privy Counsellor, Lord High Chancellor, Baron of Wem. He died April 18th, 1689.

1652. PRICE DEVEREUX. 3s. 4d. Father of Price the ninth Viscount Hereford.
 1653. JOHN BENBOW. 2s. This has been erroneously supposed by some to be the Admiral. Admiral Benbow died in 1702, aged about 53 years.

1656. EDWARD CLUD. 3s. 4d.
 CHARLES CLUD. 2s. 6d.

The last of these gentlemen, to whom his elder brother, a staunch Jacobite, resigned the Orleton estate to avoid a recognition of King William's title, was a colonel in the guards to that monarch, and was killed in his service at the battle of Landen, 1693.

1658. MOSES WILLIAMS. 8d.

Aug. 21. THOMAS PAYTON. 2s. 6d.
 ALGERNON PAYTON. 2s. 6d.

The second of these (and probably the first also, though he is not mentioned in the Baronetage), was son of Dr. Algernon Payton, of Doddington in Cambridgeshire, and was created a baronet in 1666.

1662. LITTLETON POWYS. 3s. 4d.
 THOMAS POWYS. 2s. 6d.

These two youths were sons of Thomas Powys, Esq., of Henley, near Ludlow, Serjeant-at-Law, styled by Calamy, an able lawyer of Shropshire. Littleton Powys the eldest brother, baptised at Bitterley, 27th April, 1647, became a Baron of the Exchequer, 1695, and a puisne Judge successively of the Courts of Common Pleas (1697) and King's Bench (1700), which last situation he resigned in 1726 and died "at his seat in Shropshire, *i.e.* at Henley, 16th March, 1732. But Thomas, the younger brother, bapt. 7th Feb., 1648, was the more eminent person, having been appointed Solicitor-General to James II. in 1686, and Attorney-General in 1687; on which last occasion Burnet calls him "a compliant young aspiring lawyer," (he was then in his 40th year), "though, in himself, no ill-natured man." The Revolution appears to have obstructed his further promotion, for he obtained no office until 1713, when he was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench. But he retained this post little more than a year, being superseded almost immediately after the accession of George I., from which, and from the fact that Prior wrote his epitaph, his political principles are easily discernible. He amassed a large fortune, and purchased a fine estate at Lilford in Northamptonshire, from which his great grandson took his title, when he was created a Peer in 1797.

1663. BENJAMIN JENKES. 2s. 6d. Oct. 16. The pious and exemplary author of a book of Prayers and other devotional works, and rector of Harley from May, 1668, to his death in the same month of 1724, at the age of 78.

From this time there is no register of admissions till 1734. The admissions during part of Mr. Hotchkiss' time from November, 1734, to the year ending November, 1745, have escaped the general wreck, having been copied in one of his private books. They contain the following names which seem to deserve notice.

1738. JOHN MADDOX, 1st School. Born in 1723. He received his early education at Ruthin Grammar School, from which he removed to Shrewsbury. Called to the bar, he practised in the Court of Chancery where he attained great eminence and the honour of a silk gown. From 1786 to 1790 he sat in Parliament for the Borough of Westbury, and dying September 23rd, 1794, was buried at Gresford.

1738. RICHARD PARROT, 3rd School. This Scholar does not confer much honour upon the School. His life was, however, a remarkable one. On leaving the School he joined the East India service, and in 1758, it is recorded of him that the King of Prussia constituted him his commander of vessels of war authorising him to take, burn, sink, and destroy. This Pitt at once took steps to counteract. A sketch of his life published in 1770, makes him an adventurer of the most abandoned description. Ingratiating himself with Edward Augustus Duke of York, by the influence of his Royal Highness he obtained a patent of precedence, January 3rd, 1767, authorizing him to enjoy the privileges of a Baronet as from July 1st, 1716.

1739. CHARLES NEWLING, 2nd School, afterwards Head Master, 1754–70.

JAMES ATCHERLEY, 3rd School. Head Master, 1770–98.

1741. THOMAS HUMPHREYS, 2nd School. Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

The register of admissions from 1745 is absolutely lost. "There was a large folio volume of the admissions at the Schools, which, after being filled

to the period of my father's resignation, was given to Mr. Atcherley, that he might continue it in the same manner."—Letter of Rev. J. Newling.

The following eminent persons were also educated at the School, but the date of their entry cannot be given:—

SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, born in 1561, near Bath. After leaving Shrewsbury he entered Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1591 he translated Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and dedicated it to Queen Elizabeth. He died 1612.

SIR EDWIN SANDYS	}	Sons of Sandys, Archbishop of York.
GEORGE SANDYS		

Sir Edwin became an eminent politician in the reign of James I., and was the friend of Hooker. He died in 1629. George after leaving Shrewsbury entered St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He travelled much and published several works. He died in 1642.

REV. FRANCIS GIBBONS, D.D., born in 1588, entered Christ Church, Oxford, on leaving Shrewsbury. Afterwards Vicar of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, and Chaplain to Charles I.

JAMES HARRINGTON, another descendant of the Harringtons of Rutland, was born in 1611. He was appointed to attend on King Charles when in captivity, accompanying him to the scaffold. His work the "Oceana" caused both Royalists and Parliamentarians to look on him with suspicion, and on the accession of Charles II. he was imprisoned in the Tower and afterwards at Plymouth.

SIR THOMAS JONES, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a native of Shrewsbury, born in 1614. He filled important offices in the Town of Shrewsbury, and was afterwards M.P. for his native borough. He died in 1692.

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY, born at Clive Hall, near Shrewsbury, in 1640. As a dramatist and poet he is so well known it is unnecessary further to refer to him. His father was long engaged in litigation with the authorities of the School respecting the sum paid by the School to the minister of Clive Chapel.

RICHARD HILL, second son of Sir Rowland Hill, born March 20th, 1654, after leaving Shrewsbury School was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, 1675. He took the degree of B.A. 1678, and M.A. 1682, became a Fellow of his College, and took Deacon's Orders. Having been recommended to Laurence, Earl of Rochester, as a tutor for his son, Lord Hyde, he fell under the notice of Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-General of the Forces. Mr. Hill was appointed Deputy-Paymaster to the Army sent to Flanders, 1691, and stayed there till 1697. During this time he was dispatched as Envoy Extraordinary to the several Princes engaged in the war. In 1699 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and on the accession of Queen Anne a Lord of the Admiralty, and after Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the States of Italy. After his retirement he was strongly pressed to accept of the Bishopric of Ely, this he declined, but accepted a Fellowship of Eton. He died July 11th, 1727.

From the register of St. John's College, Cambridge, it appears that THOMAS BOWERS, born in the town of Salop, son of Richard Bowers, draper, deceased, and educated in the royal School there under Mr. Taylor, was admitted a subsizar of that College, 13th Jun., 1677, being then 17 years of age. Mr. Bowers took his degree of B.A. 1680, M.A. 1684. In Sept. 1715, he was appointed a Prebendary of Canterbury. He had taken his doctor's degree (which must have been a Lambeth one, as he does not appear on the list of either University), and had become a King's Chaplain, and Archdeacon of Canterbury before August, 1722, when he was made Bishop of Chichester on the death of Dr. Manningham, but he held this preferment only two years and died on the 22nd Aug., 1724.

AMBROSE PHILLIPS the poet, son of Ambrose Phillips, a draper of the town, born in 1674, educated under Mr. Lloyd at the Schools, admitted a Sizar of St. John's Coilege, Cambridge, June 15th, 1693. Represented the County of Armagh in Parliament and was Judge of the Prerogative Court, Ireland. He died June 18th, 1749, in his 75th year.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN THOMAS, son of a maltster, born in the old house in Frankwell, Shrewsbury, now designated the "String of Horses." He was baptized at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, Nov. 27th, 1687. It was not till 1710

he became a member of Catharine College, Cambridge, and it is supposed he had previously tried some other profession before determining to enter into holy orders. He took his B.A. in 1713, and M.A. 1717. He was appointed Chaplain to the Factory of English Merchants at Hamburg, 1725. In 1729 he took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge, and was made chaplain to George II. In 1743 he was nominated Bishop of St. Asaph, but before consecration the See of Lincoln fell vacant and he was consecrated, April, 1744. In 1761 he was translated to Salisbury. He died July 20th, 1766.

WM. CLARKE, born at Haughmond Abbey, 1696, educated at Shrewsbury School under Mr. Lloyd. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 171⁶, B.A. 1715, M.A. 1719, afterwards Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral. He was an eminent antiquary and published several valuable works.

ROBERT PRICE, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, died 1733.

RICHARD LYSTER, of Rowton, near Shrewsbury, called in Shropshire the "Senator." He was the head of the Shropshire Tories, and elected M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1721, a position he occupied for more than 40 years. He was much beloved in Shropshire, and as hospitable to all as he was charitable. He died in 1766.

REV. JOB ORTON, D.D., born in 1717, at Shrewsbury. He was minister of the Presbyterian Chapel in Shrewsbury, friend and biographer of Doddridge and writer of many other publications.

THE VEN. JOHN TAYLOR, LL.D., born in Shrewsbury, 1704. His grandfather held the office of Third Schoolmaster at Shrewsbury for 30 years (1659-88), but his father was only a barber and he was destined to follow the same employment. It was owing to his father's complaint to one of his patrons, Roger Owen, Esq., of Condover,* that "Jack could never handle the comb and razor," he was enabled by Mr. Owen's help to enter Shrewsbury School, then under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd. He left the School in 1722, and entered St. John's College, taking his degree of B.A. in 1724 and

* Dr. Taylor left a memorial of his gratitude to this gentleman (who had then been dead half a century) in his last will in which after founding an Exhibition for a boy educated at the School, he directs "that in case any descendant of Roger Owen, of Condover, Esq., shall offer himself as a candidate for the said Exhibition, though not brought up and educated at the Free School aforesaid and shall be thought duly qualified for the same, that in such case his trustees shall elect and prefer the said descendant of the said Roger Owen."

M.A. 1728. He became a Fellow of his College. In 1731 he was appointed Public Librarian, an office he resigned in 1734 on his appointment as Registrar of the University. He was 43 years old when he entered into holy orders having been ordained deacon, Sept. 20th, 1747, and priest on the day following. He became Canon of St. Paul's, Chancellor of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Buckingham. He published his edition of Lysias in 1739, and in 1741 took the degree of LL.D. At the time of his death in 1766 he was engaged on his new edition of Demosthenes. He left a considerable portion of his library to Shrewsbury School.

CHARLES BURNEY, born at Shrewsbury, April 7th, 1726, and educated partly at Shrewsbury and partly at the Cathedral School, Chester, where he received his musical education under Mr. Baker, the Cathedral organist, afterwards studying under Dr. Arne in London. Mus. Doctor, Oxford, 1761, and F.R.S. 1772. He died at Chelsea College, April 12th, 1814. A monument to his memory is in the north choir aisle of Westminster Abbey.

EDWARD WARING, M.A., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, born in 1734, near Shrewsbury. Educated at Shrewsbury School under Mr. Hotchkiss. At School he shewed a great inclination to the study of mathematics, but his father designing him to follow the law sent him to London with that view. After 12 months residence there he became very repugnant to continue the profession, and earnestly requested his father's consent to relinquish it. At a later period of life than usual he entered Magdalen College, Cambridge, with one of Dr. Millington's Exhibitions, and applied himself so earnestly to the study of mathematics, that in 1757, when he took his degree of B.A., he was Senior Wrangler and was publicly declared "Incomparabilis." So highly were his mathematical acquirements appreciated by his fellow students that when his degree was declared, all the Wranglers of the year waited upon him in a body to pay him their compliments on the occasion. An invitation to tea in Mr. Waring's rooms, which was the consequence of this mark of respect proved the foundation of the celebrated Hyson Club, so well known at Cambridge. Mr. Waring's reputation was so high at Cambridge that on the death of Mr. Colson (Lucasian Professor), in January, 1760, he was chosen to fill that distinguished post, and to qualify him for it a special mandate was issued by

the King giving him the degree of M.A. The appointment of a young man of 25 to fill the professional chair which had been honoured by the names of Sir Isaac Newton, Sanderson, and Barrow, was the cause of much comment among some of the senior members of the University. For his profession in life Mr. Waring chose the study of medicine and proceeded a doctor in that faculty in 1767, but he soon relinquished it, being the possessor of a considerable fortune, his favourite science supplied him with an inexhaustible fund of study, and after one or two changes of residence finally settled down on his own estate at Plealey, near Shrewsbury. His delight to the last were mathematical pursuits. He died at Plealey, August 15th, 1798, after a short illness produced by a violent cold, but his constitution was thought to have been much shaken by several severe falls which he suffered, some of them as he was walking in the streets of London wrapped in abstruse speculation. Mr. Waring was a Member of the Board of Longitude, receiving the gold medal, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and honorary member of most of the learned societies in Europe. He was buried at Fitz,* Shrewsbury.

SIR WATKIN LEWES was educated at Shrewsbury under Mr. Hotchkiss. Born 1736. He was an Alderman of the City of London, and represented that city in Parliament, but died in 1821 in necessitous circumstances.

THOMAS JOHNES, born 1748. Educated at Shrewsbury School, and afterwards at Eton. Took his degree of M.A., Jesus College, Oxford. His fame is well known as a translator and also as the actual printer in his own mansion of the "Chronicles of Froissart and Monstrelet," and many other valuable works. M.P. for Cardigan, and also for the Radnor Boroughs. He died 1816. His park at Hafod was one of the most extensive in Wales, and the private chapel contains a well-known monument by Chantrey.

JONATHAN SCOTT, LL.D., the eminent Orientalist was a native of Shrews-

* The following is the Memorial in Fitz Church—

H. S. E.

EDWARD WARING, ESQUIRE, M.D., F.R.S.,
LUCASIAN PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,
Ob. 15 Aug., 1798, \AA et. 64.

MARY, HIS WIDOW,
DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM OSWELL, ESQUIRE, MAYOR OF SHREWSBURY, 1808,
Ob. 21 June, 1808, \AA et. 73.

This Memorial was renewed, A.D. 1852, by their Great Nephew, John Yardley, M.A., Vicar of St. Chad's.
Shrewsbury.

bury, born 1754, and partly educated at the Schools. At 12 years old he went to India and was afterwards secretary to Warren Hastings. He translated various works from the Arabic, Persian, and Hindostani languages. The University of Cambridge conferred his degree of LL D., in 1808.

VEN. HUGH OWEN, F.R.S., F.S.A., born in Shrewsbury, 1760. A well known antiquary, and one who with the Rev. J. B. Blakeway wrote the admirable History of Shrewsbury. He was Archdeacon of Salop and Prebendary of Salisbury and Lichfield.

THE REV. J. BRICKLADE BLAKEWAY, F.S.A., was born in Shrewsbury in 1765. His family were intimately acquainted with the School, and he himself took deep interest in its welfare. After leaving the School he went to Oriel College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1789, he was however ordained in 1793. It is from the rough notes of this worthy antiquary much of interest in this volume has been gathered. It is well known that the 3rd volume of the History of Shrewsbury would have contained a full record of the History of the School, and it is deeply to be regretted that he and Archdeacon Owen were within 12 months both cut off at a comparatively early age by death, and their work was left incomplete.

REV. T. JONES, born at Berriew 23rd June, 1766. His education till he entered his 12th year was at the country school at Berriew and Kerry. The Vicar of Kerry advised his mother to send him to Shrewsbury School, and here he continued seven years. On 28th May, 1774, he was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, and went to reside there in the October following. He remained at St. John's till 1776, and in that month he removed to Trinity. His superiority at the examination was so decided that no one ventured to contest with him for the honour of being Senior Wrangler. Mr. Jones became tutor to the 2nd Wrangler, Herbert Marsh, afterwards Lord Bishop of Peterborough. He afterwards became Fellow, Assistant Tutor and Head Tutor to his College. In 1786-7 he proceeded as Moderator in the Philosophical School. He died July 18th, 1807, and was buried at Dulwich College.

REV. W. GORSUCH ROWLAND, took his degree of B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793, at Christ Church, Oxford. For 34 years Bailiff of the School, Prebendary

of Lichfield, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, on which Church he expended several thousands of pounds chiefly in the splendid stained glass windows. His father was for many years one of the Masters of the Schools.

REV. RD. SCOTT, B.D., born 1780, educated at Shrewsbury and Harrow, and afterwards at Brasenose College, Oxford. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. As a munificent benefactor to every public work he will long be remembered in Shrewsbury.

VEN. ARCHDEACON BATHER entered the School 1789, and afterwards went to Rugby, and to Oriel College, Oxford. He was appointed Archdeacon of Salop, and married a daughter of Bishop Butler. For earnest pastoral work he was probably excelled by none in the time in which he lived.

VEN. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., born in Shrewsbury, 1789. He was Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, Prebendary of Lichfield and Gloucester, Archdeacon of Llandaff and Master of Pembroke College, Oxford.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS, 1800–1886, AND LIST OF SCHOOL HONOURS.

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It would be impossible in the limits of a single volume to give any complete list of the Scholars since 1798, although the School Lists are in existence. Such a task could only be undertaken, if any details more than the bare list of names were given, in a separate volume, and would when issued be of no small size. The following is therefore only an epitome of some of the more prominent names in the School life of the present century, whilst the Honour Boards of the School from 1806 to the present time give the special honours gained by Shrewsbury men during that time.

R. D. ARCHER HIND, Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1872, Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The REV. W. H. BATESON, D.D., late Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, formerly Public Orator of that University.

SIR J. BOURNE, Lieut.-Col. Lancashire Militia, was M.P. for Evesham.

T. BRANCKER, Wadham College, Oxford, elected Ireland University Scholar while yet in the 6th Form of the School.

REV. MYNORS BRIGHT, Magdalen College, Cambridge. Graduated 1840, 27th Sen. Opt. and 1st in 2nd class Classical Tripos. He afterwards became Foundation Fellow, President, and Tutor of his College.

E. L. BROWN, Trinity College, Cambridge. Senior Classic, 1856.

ROBERT BURN, Trinity College, Cambridge. Senior Classic (*Aeq.*), 1852.
Author of "Rome and the Campagna."

GEO. BUTTERTON, D.D., late Head Master of Uppingham School.

WILLIAM GEORGE CLARK, became Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844, 2nd in the Classical Tripos, Tutor in 1857, and Master in 1868. He was appointed Public Orator of the University in 1857.

E. C. CLARK, LL.D., Trinity College, Cambridge. Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, 1858. Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge. A member of the Governing Body of the School.

WM. JAMES CLEMENT, Esq., M.D. An eminent surgeon and native of Shrewsbury, which he represented in Parliament from 1865 to his death.

The VEN. ROBERT HENRY COBBOLD, entered at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, afterwards Archdeacon of Ningpo, China, and on his return to England was appointed Rector of Ross, and Prebendary of Hereford.

E. M. COPE, Trinity College, Cambridge. Senior Classic (*Aeq.*), 1841.

The VEN. JOHN COOPER, Archdeacon of Westmoreland. 7th in 1st Class Classical Tripos, 1855.

The REV. EDWARD HARTOFT CRADOCK, D.D., late Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

VISCOUNT CRANBROOK (Gathorne Hardy, D.C.L.), son of the late J. Hardy, Esq., M.P. He has represented Leominster and Oxford University in Parliament. Under Secretary for Home Department in 1858-9, President Poor Law Board, 1856-7, Home Secretary, 1857-8, Secretary for War, 1874-8, Secretary of State for India, 1878, in which year he was raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Cranbrook; 1885, Lord President of the Council.

The VEN. WILLIAM CRAWLEY, M.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, Canon of Llandaff and Archdeacon of Monmouth.

CHARLES DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., the celebrated naturalist. Born at Shrewsbury, and at the School seven years. He took his degree at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1831. He was occupied from 1831-36 in his voyage of research in Natural History in the Beagle. His works are so numerous and world-renowned that further reference need not be made here.

GEORGE DRUCE, Q.C. Graduated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1843, as Senior Classic (Æq . with Dr. Gifford), and afterwards Fellow of his College.

The REV. ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, F.R.S., F.S.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. 6th Wrangler and 1st in 2nd Class Classical Tripos. Author of various works on language. President of the Philological Society, 1872-4 and 1881-3.

The VEN. R. WILSON EVANS, B.D., late Archdeacon of Westmoreland. In 1811 he graduated at Trinity College Cambridge, taking high honors in classics and mathematics.

The REV. T. S. EVANS, M.A., Canon of Durham, and Professor of Greek in the University of Durham.

The REV. ROBERT EYTON, Rector of Holy Trinity, Chelsea; Sub-Almoner to the Queen and Prebendary of St. Paul's, London.

DR. WILLIAM FARR, C.B., born in 1807. Superintendent of Statistics in the Registrar General's Office. Treasurer of the Statistical Society, 1855-67, and President, 1869-72. Fellow of the Royal Society. Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1857. Hon. M.D., New York, 1847. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, 1849, and other societies. Died 1883.

The VEN. H. POWELL FFoulkes, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph, and Arch-deacon of Montgomery. Died 1886.

The VEN. FRANCIS FRANCE, B.D., graduated Senior Classic (Æq .) in 1840. Fellow, Lecturer, and President of St. John's College, Cambridge. Arch-deacon of Ely. Died 1864.

The RIGHT REV. JAMES FRASER, D.D., late Bishop of Manchester, entered at Lincoln College, Oxford. Ireland University Scholar, 1839. Died 1885.

The REV. J. G. CURREY FUSSELL, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. One of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, 1852.

The VEN. EDWIN HAMILTON GIFFORD, D.D., formerly Second Master of the School. Senior Classic (*Aeq.* with G. Druce), 1843. Late Head Master of Birmingham Grammar School, Archdeacon of London.

A. H. GILKES, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford. First Class in the Final Classical School, 1873. Head Master of Dulwich College.

C. E. GRAVES, St. John's College, Cambridge. Second Classic in 1862, Lecturer and late Fellow of his College, and in many offices in the University.

FREDERICK GRETTON, late Head Master of Stamford School.

HENRY MELVILL GWATKIN, St. John's College, Cambridge, late Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College. Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos. First Classman Classical Tripos, and Moral Science Tripos, 1867.

G. H. HALLAM, St. John's College, Cambridge. Senior Classic (*Aeq.*), 1869, editor of Ovid's *Fasti*.

The VEN. GEO. HAMILTON, Hon. Canon of Durham and Archdeacon of Landisfarne.

The REV. C. H. HARTSHORNE, M.A., F.S.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. An eminent antiquary and author of many valuable works. Died 1865.

RT. HON. T. E. HEADLAM, Trinity College, Cambridge. Elected M.P. for Newcastle, 1847, Q.C. in 1852, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham and Ripon in 1854. In 1859 he was made Judge Advocate General, and became a Member of the Privy Council.

W. E. HEITLAND, St. John's College, Cambridge. Senior Classic, 1871, Fellow and Tutor of his College.

RIGHT HON. J. T. HIBBERT, in many ministerial offices. A member of the Governing Body of the School.

JOHN HILDYARD, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Stamford, Grantham, and Leicester, and Commissary to the University of Cambridge. Died 1857.

The REV. JAMES HILDYARD. Graduated B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, 1833, as Second Classic and Chancellor's Medallist. Author of several works in favour of Prayer Book revision. Three other brothers were educated at the School.

The REV. HENRY HOLDEN, Balliol College, Oxford. First Class Lit. Human. 1837, afterwards Head Master of Uppingham from 1845 to 1853, Durham School from 1853 to 1882.

The REV. ARTHUR HOLMES, M.A. 2nd in Classical Tripos, 1859, afterwards Lecturer of St. John's College, and Fellow and Lecturer of Clare College, Cambridge.

The VEN. WM. HORNBYS, entered Christ Church, Oxford, and became successively Hon. Canon, Manchester, Rural Dean of Preston, and Archdeacon of Lancaster.

The REV. E. J. G. HORNBYS, Rector of Bury and Proctor for Diocese of Manchester.

R. F. HORTON, New College, Oxford, First Class in the Final Classical School, and Winchester Fellow.

CHANDOS HOSKYNS, M.P., well-known as an eminent agriculturalist, and president of the Tercentenary rejoicings.

THE RIGHT REV. W. WALSHAM HOW, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Bedford, Wadham College, Oxford.

The REV. W. GILSON HUMPHRY, B.D., Senior Classic in 1837. Entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. One of the Revising Committee of New Testament. Died 1885.

The REV. THOMAS SMART HUGHES, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The account of his Travels in Greece and Albania caused considerable interest when first published.

VEN. REV. G. H. S. JOHNSON, M.A., late Dean of Wells. Graduated B.A., Queen's College, Oxford, as a double first. He was Savilian Professor of Astronomy and Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford.

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BASIL JONES, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, Trinity College, Oxford. Ireland University Scholar, 1842. A member of the Governing Body of the School.

THE REV. BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D., St. John's College, Cambridge. Senior Classic, 1827. Professor of Greek in University of Cambridge, and Canon of Ely. Head Master, 1836 to 1866.

CHARLES R. KENNEDY, Trinity College, Cambridge. Senior Classic, 1831.

GEORGE J. KENNEDY, St. John's College, Cambridge. Senior Classic, 1834, and

WM. JAMES KENNEDY, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools (brothers of the Head Master).

MARMADUKE LAWSON, St. John's College, Cambridge. 1st Pitt University Scholar, 1814, and Chancellor's Medalist *Æq.*, 1815.

THE VEN. THOMAS BUCKNALL LLOYD, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Archdeacon of Salop, Prebendary of Lichfield, and one of the Governing Body of the School.

THE REV. H. M. LUCKOCK, Canon of Ely. 1st Class Theological Tripos, Tyrwhit Hebrew Scholar, and Scholefield and Caius Greek Testament Prizes. 1860.

SIR DANIEL LYSONS, son of Rev. S. Lysons, who was joint author with his brother Daniel of "Lysons' Magna Britannia." Sir Daniel has seen much active service in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the attack on the Redan. He became afterwards Quarter-Master General of the British Army.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE MAY. 3rd in Classical Tripos, 1838, entered at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Called to the Irish Bar in 1844, Q.C. in 1865, afterwards appointed Law Advocate to the Crown, Attorney-General for

Ireland, and succeeded the Rt. Hon. James Whiteside as Chief Justice of Queen's Bench.

The REV. JOHN E. BICKERSTETH MAYOR, 3rd in the Classical Tripos, 1848. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Editor of Juvenal. Librarian of Cambridge University, 1863-67. Professor of Latin at the University, 1872.

The REV. CANON DAVID MELVILLE, Rector of Wortley, formerly Principal of Hatfield Hall University, Durham.

R. JASPER MORE, M.P. for Ludlow Division of South Shropshire.

RT. HON. G. O. MORGAN, M P. Balliol College, Oxford. Craven University Scholar (while in head room).

The REV. H. W. MOSS, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. Senior Classic, 1864. The present Head Master of the School, appointed in 1866.

T. MOSS, St. John's College, Cambridge, 4th in Classical Tripos, 1868.

J. C. MOSS, St. John's College, Cambridge, 3rd in Classical Tripos, 1882. (Brothers of the present Head Master.)

The REV. HUGH ANDREW JOHNSTONE MUNRO, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, and Hon. LL.D., Edinburgh, 2nd in Classical Tripos, 1842, Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Latin, Cambridge. Editor of "Lucretius," &c.

P. H. MUNTZ, M.P. for Birmingham for many years.

CHARLES THOMAS NEWTON, M.A., on leaving Shrewsbury entered Christ Church, Oxford. In 1840 he was made Assistant Antiquarian to the British Museum; at his own request he was made Vice-Consul at Mytilene. The result of his discoveries in Asia Minor is the fine collection of sculptures now in the British Museum, with other Greek antiquities which he acquired. In 1860 he became British Consul at Rome, and in 1861 Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum.

The REV. GEORGE NUGEE, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and gained the First Classical Scholarship. Provost of St. Austin's Priory.

BARON O'NEIL, son of Chancellor Chichester, of Armagh, went to Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated 1st Junior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics in 1835. In 1865 he was created Baron O'Neil. Died 1883.

J. H. ONIONS, M.A., Senior Student and Lecturer of Christ Church, Oxford, Ireland and Craven University Scholar.

The REV. E. PRYCE-OWEN, St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his degree, M.A., 1828. His marvellous ability as an artist and etcher is shewn by the splendid examples of his Salopian views now so rarely met with.

T. E. PAGE, St. John's College, Cambridge, Davies and Porson Scholar. Editor of Horace's Odes, &c.

The REV. FRANCIS PAGET, Christ Church, Oxford. 1st Class in the Final Classical School, 1874. Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, Oxford.

The REV. F. APTHORP PALEY, graduated B.A., at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1836. He has edited *Æschylus*, Euripides, Hesiod, &c., and is a great authority on architectural subjects.

The REV. T. WILLIAMSON PEILE, late Head-Master of Repton School. He graduated double first as 18th Wrangler and 2nd Classic.

SIR ROBERT PHAYRE, Knight Commander of the Bath, Quarter-Master General, Bombay Army, 1857-68.

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE, became Colonel in Indian Army, 1866; Maj.-Gen., 1871; Lieut.-Gen., 1877; Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Star of India, C.B. Afterwards he was the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah, and made important treaties with the King of Burmah. His brothers were also educated at the School.

The RIGHT REV. A. J. W. POOLE, Worcester College, Oxford; first Missionary Bishop of Japan.

A. W. POTTS, M.A., late Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, Head Master of Fettes College.

GEORGE PRESTON, M.A., Scholar and Fellow, Magdalene College, Cambridge, Head Master King's Grammar School, Chester.

MR. JUSTICE RATCLIFFE PRING, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland, 1880; Attorney-General of Queensland in five Administrations.

Rt. Hon. H. C. RAIKES, M.P., born 1838. Trinity College, Cambridge. Formerly M.P. for Chester. Chairman of Committees in House of Commons, 1874 to 1880. M.P. for Cambridge University.

JAMES RIDDELL, tutor, Balliol College, Oxford. Well-known as one of the most accomplished Greek scholars of his time.

H. ROTHERY, Wreck Commissioner.

The REV. DR. ROWLEY, Christ Church, Oxford, late Head Master Bridgnorth School.

The VERY REV. ROB. SCOTT, D.D., graduated B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, in 1831, taking first class honors. One of the editors of Liddell and Scott's Greek-Eng. Lexicon. Master of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1854, now Dean of Rochester.

J. E. L. SHADWELL, M.A., Senior Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Ireland and Craven Scholar; a member of the Governing Body of the School.

The REV. RICHARD SHILLETO, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Classical Lecturer of King's College. Editor of "Demosthenes de Falsa Legatione." 2nd in Classical Tripos, 1832.

SIR CHARLES SLADEN, K.C.B., Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, Colonial Treasurer of 1855-7, one of the principal members of the Upper House of the Western Province.

The RIGHT REV. M. THOMAS, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn.

The MOST REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON, D.D., Archbishop of York. Scholar, Fellow, Tutor and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Bampton Lecturer in 1853.

SIR HENRY THRING. 3rd in the Classical Tripos, 1841 (the year that Shrewsbury Men were 1st, 2nd, and 3rd). Entered at Magdalene College,

Cambridge. Called to the Bar. Counsel to the Home Office, and afterwards Parliamentary Counsel. Created a Peer 1886.

The REV. GODFREY THRING, brother of Sir Henry, entered at Balliol College, Oxford. Well-known for his beautiful Hymns and Sacred Lyrics.

H. WACE, St. John's College, Cambridge. Senior Classic, 1876.

The VEN. RUSSELL WALKER, New College, Oxford. 2nd Class in Lit. Human.

The REV. JOHN W. WARTER, editor of Southey's Letters, and other works.

The REV. E. WARTER, Magdalene College, Cambridge; 4th Classic, 1834, afterwards President of his College. Died 1878.

The REV. G. H. WHITAKER, St. John's College, Cambridge. Senior Classic (Æq.), 1870. Chancellor of Truro.

The REV. CHARLES THOMAS WHITLEY, St. John's College, Cambridge. Senior Wrangler, 1830. For many years Professor of Mathematics in University of Durham, now Vicar of Bedlington, Northumberland.

The VERY REV. THOMAS WILLIAMS, late Dean of Llandaff.

The VEN. HENRY DE WINTON, Sen. Opt. and 3rd in the Classical Tripos, 1846, Browne Medallist, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. Archdeacon of St. David's.

SIR WILLIAM YARDLEY, Chief Justice of Bombay.

From the list of men who have become more publicly known we may proceed to those who have taken Honors at the Universities, and it hardly needs remark that Shrewsbury, when numbers are taken into account, stands at the head of the public schools which has scored them.

The reason was explained by Dr. Kennedy when he was examined before a Royal Commission. He followed the system of Dr. Butler, which was to push boys on who showed aptitude, as fast as possible until they arrived at the head class, and they were then under the eye of the Head Master who was presumably the most competent instructor, and the system he adopted was this.

The lessons from Homer or *Æschylus* for example were not long, some 20 or 30 lines, and the newest recruit in the top class was made to render a part of this into English, which probably was bald enough, other pupils of higher degree then translated the same, and finally the Head Master rendered the passage in his own language, adopting also sometimes the translations of other eminent scholars.

It has been objected that such a system only pushes on clever boys, and this has been urged against the custom, but on the other hand it is unanswerable that it sorts the boys according to their abilities. For a few very clever pupils that remain for some understood time in a class may discourage the others, nor is it to be supposed for a moment that these others are neglected, or in any way suffer, perhaps quite the reverse, for any one who has even a chance of occupying a position as an under-master must be very competent. A hundred honour men would compete for such a prize, and if his pupils cannot always rise to the tragedies of *Æschylus*, or the humours of Aristophanes, they may be quite as successful members of society as those who can, and have at least as great a future before them.

Dr. Moberley, the Head Master of Winchester College, would appear to have arrived at other conclusions, and said that the long attendance of clever boys at the first class resulted in a sort of indifference,—one Salopian for example spent four years out of five in the top room, but he was an eminent scholar afterwards. Boys became, he said, indifferent to the same remarks and style, and even pedantry of the master, and that which should have been first was last, and the last first.

But doubtless Dr. Moberley was considering a very common class of masters who had a routine—a weary routine too often—and those who would have been almost apt to say of a master who took delight in his occupation, as Hamlet did of the grave-digger when he broke out into melody—

“Has this fellow no feeling of his business? He sings at grave-making.”

Now, that such men as Butler or Kennedy would fall into grooves over *Æschylus* or Homer is as likely as that Irving or Carlyle would do so over King Lear, and Lord Cranbrook, a zealous Salopian, has almost summed up the matter when he says that if a boy brought up a stiff formal copy of

exercises to Dr. Butler, he would, “with a touch here and a touch there give it an elegance and taste at which they wondered, and did not themselves believe they had ever been so near the mark.” Dr. Kennedy, when the construings of the pupils had been completed, used to wait anxiously for his own innings, and when the wished for moment had arrived he threw his whole soul into the spirit of Euripides or *Aeschylus*, and his energetic language was heard even down to the play-ground.

Now it has been said that the after-life of Salopians was more remarkable for scholars and teachers than for public men, and it is probable the cause is at hand. Eton and Harrow, and Rugby have furnished more public men, though the Shrewsbury scholars were, as we may suppose, quite as favourably placed to play their part with them; but the halo that was thrown over learning by such men as Butler and Kennedy inclined them to a career of literature.

The Honour Boards of Shrewsbury School,

1806—1887.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.

1806 Thomas Smart Hughes,
St. John's College, Cambridge.
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

1807 Thomas Smart Hughes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, John Turner,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Second Bachelor's Prize.

1809 Thomas Smart Hughes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
First Bachelor's Prize.

1810 Thomas Smart Hughes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
First Bachelor's Prize.

,, William Henry Parry,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Third Bachelor's Prize.

1811 Robert Wilson Evans,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Junior Chancellor's Medallist.

1812 Marmaduke Lawson,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

,, Robert Wilson Evans,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
First Bachelor's Prize.

1813 William Henry Parry,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Norrisian Prize.

,, Robert Wilson Evans,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
First Bachelor's Prize.

1814 MARMADUKE LAWSON,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Pitt University Scholar. The first
elected on that foundation.

1816 MARMADUKE LAWSON,
Magdalene College, Cambridge,
Chancellor's Medallist, (Æqu.)

1816 Richard P. Thursfield,
St. John's College, Cambridge.
Second Bell's Scholar.

1817 Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes,
Fellow of Emmanuel College,
Cambridge, and Proctor of the
University,
The Seatonian Prize.

1819 Spencer Wilde,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Recorded equal to Bell's Scholar.

1821 Edward Baines,
Christ's College, Cambridge,
Second Bell's Scholar.

,, Edward Baines,
Christ's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Epigrams.

1823 John Price,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Recorded equal to Bell's Scholar.

,, Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Adjudged the Browne Medal for Latin
Ode.

1824 BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY,
St. John's College Cambridge,
Pitt University Scholar.

,, Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

,, Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1825 THOMAS WILLIAMSON PEILE,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Davies University Scholar.

,, John Hodgson,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Epigrams.

1826 John Hodgson,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Junior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, Horatio Hildyard,
St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
First Bell's Scholar.

,, Thomas Butler,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Recorded equal to Bell's Scholar.

,, Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1827 BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Senior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, GEORGE H. JOHNSON,
Queen's College, Oxford,
Ireland University Scholar.

,, Thomas Williamson Peile,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Second Undergraduate's Latin Essay.

1828 Charles R. Kennedy,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
First Bell's Scholar.

,, Thomas Williamson Peile,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Junior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, EDWARD MASSIE,
Wadham College, Oxford,
Ireland University Scholar.

,, Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
First Bachelor's Prize.

,, GEORGE H. JOHNSON,
Queen's College, Oxford,
Double First Class.

1829 CHARLES BORRETT,
Magdalene College, Oxford,
Ireland University Scholar.

1829 JOHN THOMAS,
Wadham College, Oxford,
Craven University Scholar.

,, Charles R. Kennedy,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, Charles B. Kennedy,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, Herbert Johnson,
Wadham College, Oxford,
First Class, Lit. Hum.

1830 CHARLES R. KENNEDY,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Pitt University Scholar.

1830 PETER S. PAYNE,
Baliol College, Oxford,
Ireland University Scholar.

,, James Hildyard,
Christ's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, Charles R. Kennedy,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

,, ROBERT SCOTT,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Craven University Scholar.

,, Charles R. Kennedy,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1831 JAMES HILDYARD,
Christ's College, Cambridge,
Davies University Scholar.

,, THOMAS BRANCKER,
Admitted of Wadham College,
Oxford, but not yet resident,
elected
Ireland University Scholar, while yet
in the Sixth Form of Shrews-
School.

,, George J. Kennedy,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
First Bell's Scholar.

,, GEORGE H. JOHNSON,
Queen's College, Oxford,
Mathematical University Scholar.
The first elected on that found-
ation.

1831 James Hildyard,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, James Hildyard,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

,, James Hildyard,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Epigrams.

,, George J. Kennedy,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize.

,, Peter S. Payne,
 Balliol College, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

1832 GEORGE J. KENNEDY,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Davies University Scholar.

,, Peter Payne, B.A.
 Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford,
 Open Fellowship at Balliol College.

,, Horatio Hildyard,
 St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
 Second Bachelor's Prize.

,, John Thomas,
 Trinity College, Oxford,
 Latin Verse Prize.

,, James Hildyard,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, James Hildyard,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

,, James Hildyard,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 Member's Prize for Latin Essay.

1833 ROBERT SCOTT,
 Christ Church, Oxford,
 Ireland University Scholar.

,, James Hildyard,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 Chancellor's Junior Medallist.

,, George H. Marsh,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Bell's Scholar.

,, John Gibbons Longueville,
 Wadham College, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

1833 Robert Scott,
 Student of Christ Church, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

,, Thomas F. Henney,
 Pembroke College, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

,, James Hildyard, B.A.,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 First Bachelor's Prize.

,, William Fletcher,
 Trinity College, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

1834 Alexander G. Hildyard,
 Pembroke College, Cambridge,
 Second Bell's Scholar.

,, Robert Scott, B.A.,
 Student of Christ Church, Oxford.
 Bachelor's Prize for Latin Essay.

,, Robert Scott, B.A.,
 Student of Christ Church, Oxford.
 Open Fellowship at Balliol College.

1835 WILLIAM G. HUMPHRY,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Pitt University Scholar.

,, George E. Chichester May,
 Magdalene College, Cambridge,
 Bell's Scholar.

,, Edward J. Edwards, B.A.,
 Balliol College, Oxford,
 Kennicott Hebrew Scholar.

1836 William Dickenson,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Latin Verse Prize.

,, W. G. Humphry,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Undergraduate's Latin Essay.

1837 W. G. Humphry,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Chancellor's Junior Medallist.

,, Henry Holden,
 Balliol College, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

1838 James Fraser,
 Lincoln College, Oxford,
 Recorded second to Ireland University Scholar, with the words
 'proxime accessit.'

1838 Rev. Robert Scott, M.A.,
 Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford,
 Denyer's Theological Essay.

,, Robert Middleton Dukes,
 Lincoln College, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

,, Thomas Evans,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize.

,, William Dickenson, B.A.,
 Trinity College, Oxford,
 Latin Essay.

1839 JAMES FRASER,
 Lincoln College, Oxford,
 Ireland University Scholar.

,, Edward M. Cope,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize.

,, James Fraser,
 Lincoln College, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

1840 Edward Bather,
 Merton College, Oxford,
 First Class, Lit. Hum.

,, J. Bather,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Re-examined with Craven University
 Scholar.

,, James Fraser, B.A.
 Scholar of Lincoln College, Ox-
 ford.
 Open Fellowship at Oriel College.

1841 HUGH ANDREW JOHNSTONE MUNRO,
 Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Craven University Scholar.

,, G. Druce,
 St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize.

,, G. Nugee,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Latin Essay.

1842 E. H. GIFFORD,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Pitt University Scholar.

,, G. Druce,
 St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
 Second to Pitt Scholar.

1842 H. A. J. MUNRO,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Senior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, G. Druce,
 St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize.

,, W. G. Clark,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, W. G. Clark,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Epigram.

,, Thomas Ramsbotham,
 Christ's College, Cambridge,
 Latin Essay.

,, W. BASIL T. JONES,
 Trinity College, Oxford,
 Ireland University Scholar.

,, M. Bright,
 Magdalene College, Cambridge,
 Hebrew Prize.

1843 E. H. GIFFORD,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Senior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, G. Druce,
 St. Peter's College, Cambridge,
 Junior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, W. G. Clark,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, W. G. Clark,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize.

,, Rev. M. Bright,
 Magdalene College, Cambridge,
 Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar.

,, G. Nugee,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Latin Essay.

1844 W. G. Clark,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Junior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, G. O. MORGAN,
 Balliol College, Oxford,
 Craven University Scholar.

1844 J. G. C. Fussell,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Epigrams.

,, J. G. C. Fussell,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Re-examined with Browne's University Scholar

,, J. G. C. Fussell,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Prize for Latin Essay.

1845 H. De Winton,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, G. Nugée,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Sir P. Maitland's English Essay.

,, James Riddell, Scholar of Balliol College,
Oxford,
First Class, Lit. Hum.

1846 G. O. Morgan,
Balliol College, Oxford,
Newdigate Prize for English Poem.

,, James Riddell, B.A.,
Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford,
Open Fellowship at Balliol College.

,, Robert Trimmer,
Wadham College, Oxford,
English Essay.

1847 G. O. Morgan,
Scholar of Worcester College,
Oxford,
First Class, Lit. Hum.

1848 H. C. A. Tayler,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Epigrams.

1849 W. Owen,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Proxime Accessit to Craven Scholar.

,, W. Owen,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Camden Medal for Latin Heroic Poem.

,, F. Kewley,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1850 T. CLAYTON,
Trinity College, Oxford,
Hertford University Scholar.

1850 G. O. Morgan, B.A.,
Scholar of Worcester College,
Oxford,
Stowell Civil Law Fellowship at University College.

,, G. O. Morgan,
Worcester College, Oxford,
Prize for English Essay.

,, W. Owen,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, P. Perring,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

1851 Henry Parker, B.A.,
University College, Oxford,
Open Fellowship at Oriel College.

,, G. O. Morgan,
Worcester College, Oxford,
Eldon Law Scholar.

,, H. C. A. Tayler,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Latin Essay.

,, G. B. Morley,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1852 S. H. Burbury,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, D. Trinder,
Exeter College, Oxford,
Denyer's Theological Essay.

,, J. L. Balfour,
Queen's College, Oxford,
Ellerton's Theological Essay.

,, Henry Parker,
Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford,
Latin Essay.

,, W. Basil Jones, M.A.,
Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford
Open Fellowship at University College.

1853 Edw. L. Brown,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
First Bell's Scholar.

,, W. Inge,
Scholar of Worcester College,
Oxford,
First Class, Lit. Hum.

1853 S. H. BURBURY,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Craven University Scholar.

,, S. H. Burbury,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1854 S. H. Burbury,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Junior Chancellor's Medallist.

1855 T. Clayton,
Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford,
English Essay.

,, E. L. Brown,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Proxime Accessit to Craven Scholar.

1855 E. L. Brown,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, T. Clayton,
Trinity College, Oxford,
Prize for English Essay.

1856 E. L. Brown,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Senior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, ARTHUR HOLMES,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Craven University Scholar.

,, Arthur Holmes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
First Bell's Scholar.

,, W. P. James,
Oriel College, Oxford,
Newdigate English Poem.

,, Arthur Holmes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, E. C. Clark,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Epigrams.

1857 R. Whiting,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Second Bell's Scholar.

,, Arthur Holmes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, R. Whiting,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Epigrams.

1857 Arthur Holmes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

1858 E. C. CLARK,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Senior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, A. W. Potts,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Junior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, Arthur Holmes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, Arthur Holmes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

,, Arthur Holmes,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Chancellor's Medal for English Poem.

,, T. W. Lewis,
Jesus College, Oxford,
First Class, Natural Sciences.

1859 Robert Whiting,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, Herbert M. Luckock,
Jesus College, Cambridge,
Latin Essay.

1860 H. M. Luckock,
Jesus College, Cambridge,
First Class Theological Tripos, (distinguished in Hebrew).

,, H. M. Luckock,
Jesus College, Cambridge,
Scholefield Greek Testament Prize.

,, H. M. Luckock,
Jesus College, Cambridge,
Carus Greek Testament Prize.

1861 C. E. Graves,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize, ($\ddot{\text{A}}\text{equ.}$)

,, H. W. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize, ($\ddot{\text{A}}\text{equ.}$)

,, H. M. Luckock,
Jesus College, Cambridge,
Latin Essay.

,, H. M. Luckock,
Jesus College, Cambridge,
Crosse Theological Scholarship.

1862 H. W. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Craven University Scholar.

, J. E. L. Shadwell,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Proxime Accessit to Hertford University Scholar.

, H. W. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

, H. M. Luckock,
Jesus College, Cambridge,
Latin Essay.

, H. M. Luckock,
Jesus College, Cambridge,
Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar.

1863 J. E. L. Shadwell,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Proxime Accessit to Ireland University Scholar.

, W. F. Smith,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Second Bell's Scholar.

, H. W. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

, H. W. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Elegiacs.

1864 J. E. L. SHADWELL,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Ireland University Scholar.

, T. W. Brodgen,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1865 F. Gunton,
Magdalene College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

, F. Gunton,
Magdalene College, Cambridge,
Camden Medal for Latin Heroic Poem.

, J. E. L. Shadwell,
Christ Church, Oxford,
First Class, Lit. Hum.

, J. E. L. SHADWELL,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Craven University Scholar.

1865 H. M. Gwatkin,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Carus Divinity Prize.

1866 T. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge.
Craven University Scholar.

, T. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

, T. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Epigram.

, F. Gunton,
Magdalene College, Cambridge,
Camden Medal for Latin Heroic Poem.

1867 C. Dodd,
Merton College, Oxford,
First Class, Final Mathematical School.

, G. H. Whitaker,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Bell's University Scholar.

, G. H. Hallam,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

, G. H. Hallam,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

, T. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Chancellor's Medal for English Poem.

, T. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1868 G. H. HALLAM,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Craven University College.

, H. M. Gwatkin,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
First Class, Moral Sciences Tripos.

, G. H. Hallam,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

, H. M. Gwatkin,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
First Class in Theological Tripos.
Scholefield Prize and Hebrew Prize.

1869 W. E. HEITLAND,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Craven University Scholar.

,, H. M. Gwatkin,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Crosse University Scholar.

,, R. D. Hodgson,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Elegiacs.

,, R. D. Hodgson,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, G. S. D. Murray, B.A.,
Wadham College, Oxford,
Senior Studentship at Christ Church.

,, H. M. Gwatkin,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Carus Greek Testament Prize, (*Aequ.*)

1870 H. M. Gwatkin,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar.

,, T. E. Page,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

,, C. Dixon,
Gonville and Caius College, Cam-
bridge.
Browne Medal for Greek Epigram.

,, T. E. Page,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize (*Aequ.*)

1871 R. D. ARCHER-HIND,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Craven University Scholar.

,, T. E. PAGE,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Porson University Scholar.

,, F. PAGET,
Christ Church Oxford,
Hertford University Scholar.

,, W. R. BARRY,
First in the Indian Civil Service
Examination.

,, C. Dixon,
Gonville and Caius College, Cam-
bridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Elegiacs.

1871 T. E. Page,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

,, E. B. Moser,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Epigram.

,, F. Paget,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse.

1872 R. D. ARCHER-HIND,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
Senior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, T. E. PAGE,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Davies University Scholar.

,, T. E. Page,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Chancellor's Medal for English Poem.

,, T. E. Page,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

,, E. B. Moser,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Epigram.

1873 A. H. Gilkes,
Christ Church, Oxford,
First Class in the Final Classical
School.

,, T. E. PAGE,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Chancellor's Classical Medallist.

,, H. WACE,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Porson University Scholar.

,, J. H. Onions,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Distinguished himself in the Examina-
tion for the Hertford University
Scholarship.

,, H. Wace,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, H. Wace,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Powis Medal for Latin Heroic
Poem.

1874 F. Paget,
Christ Church, Oxford,
First Class in the Final Classical School.

1874 J. H. Onions,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Distinguished himself in the Examination
for the Ireland University Scholarship.

,, H. WACE,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Craven University Scholar.

,, H. Wace,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

,, H. Wace,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Powis Medal for Latin Heroic Poem.

1875 H. A. Powys,
St. John's College, Oxford,
First Class in the Modern History School.

,, W. J. F. V. Baker,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Highly distinguished in the Examination for the Chancellor's Medals.

,, J. H. ONIONS,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Ireland University Scholar.

,, H. Wace,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize (*Aequ.*)

1876 J. W. Jeudwine,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Fourth in the First Class of the Law Tripos.

,, H. WACE,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Senior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, W. W. English,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Browne Medal for Greek Epigram.

,, J. H. ONIONS,
Christ Church, Oxford,
Craven University Scholar.

,, H. D. LAFFAN,
First in the open Competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

1877 W. W. English,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Honourably mentioned by the Examiners for the Craven University Scholarship.

,, A. F. Chance,
Trinity College, Cambridge,
The Porson Prize.

1878 H. B. Hodgson,
Queen's College, Oxford,
First Class in the Final Classical School.

,, R. F. Horton,
New College, Oxford,
First Class in the Final Classical School.

,, H. T. Kemp,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Third in the First Class of the Law Tripos.

,, W. W. English,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Junior Chancellor's Medallist.

,, C. H. Garland,
St. John's College, Cambridge,
Abbott University Scholar.

,, H. D. Laffan,
The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich,
The Pollock Medal for distinguished proficiency.

,, H. D. LAFFAN,
First in the Examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for Commissions in the Royal Engineers.

1879 H. B. Hodgson, B.A.,
Queen's College, Oxford,
Senior Studentship at Christ Church.

,, R. F. Horton, B.A.,
New College, Oxford,
Winchester Fellowship.

,, H. L. Jones,
Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge,
First Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

,, J. C. Moss,
St. John's College, Cambridge.
Porson University Scholar.

1879 J. R. Wardale,
 Clare College, Cambridge,
 Bell University Scholar (Æqu.)

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Epigram.

„ A. F. Chance,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize.

1880 A. F. Chance,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 Honourably mentioned by the Examiners for the Chancellor's Medals.

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Craven University Scholar.

„ C. H. Garland,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize (Æqu.)

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

1881 R. F. Horton, B.A.,
 New College, Oxford,
 Highly commended by the Examiners for the Denyer and Johnson Scholarship.

„ J. R. WARDALE,
 Clare College, Cambridge,
 Battie University Scholar.

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 The Powis Medal for Latin Heroic Poem.

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Ode.

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Latin Ode.

1881 J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Epigram.

„ H. C. Clarkson,
 King's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Latin Epigram.

1882 A. Appleton,
 Trinity College, Cambridge,
 First Class in the Theological Tripos.

„ J. C. Moss,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 "Very nearly equal" to the successful candidates for the Chancellor's Medals.

„ J. R. Wardale,
 Clare College, Cambridge,
 "Highly distinguished himself" in the Examination for the Chancellor's Medals.

„ O. Seaman,
 Clare College, Cambridge,
 The Porson Prize.

1883 E. C. Clark, LL.D.,
 Regius Professor of the Civil Law,
 Professional Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge.

„ J. S. Hill, B.A.,
 St. John's College, Cambridge,
 Sir P. Maitland's English Essay.

„ J. R. Orford,
 King's College, Cambridge,
 Honourable mention for the Porson Prize.

1884 J. D. C. Laffan,
 Second in the Examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for Commissions in the Royal Engineers.

1885 H. D. Lewis,
 Clare College, Cambridge,
 Eighth (Æqu.) in the First Class of the Law Tripos.

„ G. H. Jones, B.A.,
 Jesus College, Oxford,
 Chancellor's Prize for Latin Essay.

„ J. R. Orford,
 King's College, Cambridge,
 Browne Medal for Greek Epigram.

1885	J. R. Orford, King's College, Cambridge, The Porson Prize (Æqu.)	1886	H. K. St. J. Sanderson, Trinity College, Cambridge, Browne Medal for Latin Epigram.
,,	E. A. EDGEELL, First in the Examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for Commissions in the Royal Engineers	,,	J. L. A. Paton, St. John's College, Cambridge, Honourable Mention for the Porson Prize
,,	E. A. Edgell, The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, The Pollock Medal for distinguished proficiency.	1887	H. W. Auden, Christ's College, Cambridge, Second Bell University Scholarship (Æqu.)
1886	Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek, Fellowship at St. John's College.	,,	J. L. A. Paton, St. John's College, Cambridge, Second Chancellor's Classical Medal.

FIRST CLASS IN MODERATIONS. OXFORD.

1852	W. Inge, Worcester College.	1872	H. A. Powys, St. John's College.
1853	A. B. Rocke, Christ Church.	1873	J. H. Onions, Christ Church.
1861	John Batten, Balliol College.	1874	S. B. Guest, Exeter College.
1863	J. E. L. Shadwell, Christ Church.	1875	J. H. Deazeley, Merton College.
,,	J. D. Lester, Jesus College.	1876	R. F. Horton, New College.
1864	G. S. D. Murray, Wadham College.	1877	H. B. Hodgson, Queen's College.
,,	R. E. Williams, Jesus College.	1881	C. G. S. Corser, Christ Church.
1868	C. E. B. Barnwell, Christ Church.	,,	J. P. Cranstoun, Oriel College.
1869	J. S. Lewis, Christ Church.	1883	G. H. Jones, Jesus College.
1870	A. H. Gilkes, Christ Church.	1885	T. E. Pickering, University College.
1871	F. Paget, Christ Church.	1885	E. B. Raper, Pembroke College.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. CAMBRIDGE. WRANGLERS.

1808	W. H. Parry, St. John's College -	-	16th.	1838	H. J. Hodgson, Trinity College -	-	24th.
1809	John Evans, Clare Hall - -	-	6th.	„	G. A. C. May, Magdalene College -	-	36th.
„	W. R. Gilby, Trinity College -	-	7th.	1840	H. C. Rothery, St. John's College -	-	10th.
1811	R. W. Evans, Trinity College -	-	7th.	1843	E. H. Gifford, St. John's College -	-	15th.
1824	W. Crawley, Magdalene College -	-	27th.	1851	J. S. Clarke, St. John's College -	-	11th.
1826	John Hodgson, Trinity College -	-	16th.	1853	H. A. Morgan, Jesus College -	-	25th.
1827	George Butterton, St. John's College -	-	8th.	1854	B. W. Horne, St. John's College -	-	4th.
1828	T. W. Peile, Trinity College -	-	18th.	„	H. Day, St. John's College -	-	5th.
1830	CHARLES WHITLEY, St. John's College -	-	Senior.	„	S. H. Burbury, St. John's College -	-	15th.
„	Edward Yardley, Magdalene College -	-	40th.	1858	E. L. Horne, Clare College -	-	35th.
1834	William Henry Trentham, St. George's College -	-	13th.	1859	T. G. Vyvyan, Caius College -	-	9th.
1835	Francis Procter, Catherine Hall -	-	30th.	1860	G. Macfarlan, Trinity College -	-	14th.
„	John Cooper, Trinity College -	-	33rd.	„	R. S. Ferguson, St. John's College -	-	27th.
1836	William Twiss Turner, Trinity College -	-	15th.	1864	W. Whitworth, Pembroke College -	-	34th.
„	Thomas Headlam, Trinity College -	-	17th.	1867	H. M. Gwatkin, St. John's College -	-	35th.
1837	Alex. J. Ellis, Trinity College -	-	5th.	„	G. T. Hall, Trinity College -	-	38th
„	W. J. Humphry, Trinity College -	-	27th.				

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. PARTS I AND II.

1883 E. T. Clarke, St. John's College - - - - 17th.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. CAMBRIDGE. FIRST CLASSMEN.

1824	Edward Baines, Christ College -	4th.	1837	W. G. HUMPHRY, Trinity College -	-	Senior.
1826	John Price, St. John's College -	3rd.	1838	G. A. C. May, Magdalene College -	-	3rd.
"	John Hodgson, Trinity College -	5th.	"	Henry Thompson, St. John's College -	-	7th.
"	Frederick Gretton, St. John's College -	7th.	"	William Parkinson, St. John's College -	-	8th.
1827	BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, St. John's College -	Senior.	1839	A. M. Hopper, Trinity College -	-	6th.
"	George Butterton, St. John's College -	3rd.	1840	FRANCIS FRANCE, St. John's College -	Sen. AEqu.	
1828	T. W. Peile, Trinity College -	2nd.	1841	E. M. COPE, Trinity College -	-	Senior.
1829	Horatio Hildyard, St. Peter's College -	5th.	"	John Bather, St. John's College -	-	2nd.
"	Robert Smith, St. John's College -	6th.	"	Henry Thring, Magdalene College -	-	3rd.
"	Thomas Butler, St. John's College -	7th.	1842	H. A. J. Munro, Trinity College -	-	2nd.
1831	CHARLES R. KENNEDY, Trinity College -	Senior.	"	Francis Morse, St. John's College -	-	7th.
"	Charles Johnstone, Caius College -	4th.	1843	GEORGE DRUCE, St. Peter's College -	} Senior.	
1832	Richard Shilleto, Trinity College -	2nd.	"	E. H. GIFFORD, St. John's College -		AEqu.
"	Edward Broadhurst, Magdalene College -	7th.	1844	W. G. Clark, Trinity College -	-	2nd.
1833	James Hildyard, Christ's College -	2nd.	1846	H. De Winton, Trinity College -	-	3rd.
1834	GEORGE J. KENNEDY, St. John's College -	Senior.	1848	J. E. B. Mayor, St. John's College -	-	3rd.
"	Edward Warter, Magdalene College -	4th.	1849	H. C. A. Tayler, Trinity College -	-	4th.
1835	George F. Harris, Trinity College -	3rd.	1851	J. W. Taylor, St. Peter's College -	-	12th.
"	John Cooper, Trinity College -	7th.	1852	ROBERT BURN, Trinity College -	Sen. AEqu.	
1836	George Henry Marsh, St. John's College -	2nd.	"	Philip Perring, Trinity College -	-	4th.
"	William Henry Bateson, St. John's College -	3rd.	"	W. Chandless, Trinity College -	-	5th.
"	Richard Edward Turner, Trinity College -	6th.	"	Arthur White, Magdalene College -	-	16th.

1854 S. H. Burbury,		1870 G. H. WHITAKER,	
St. John's College	2nd.	St. John's College	Sen. AEqu.
,, G. P. M. Campbell,		1871 W. E. HEITLAND,	
Magdalene College	7th.	St. John's College	- Senior.
,, H. Day,		,, H. L. Manby,	
St. John's College	9th.	Emmanuel College	11th AEqu.
1856 E. L. BROWN,		1872 R. D. Archer-Hind,	
Trinity College -	Senior.	Trinity College	3rd AEqu.
1857 J. R. Lee,		1873 T. E. Page,	
Magdalene College	5th.	St. John's College	2nd AEqu.
1858 E. C. CLARK,		1874 C. Bramley,	
Trinity College -	Senior.	Jesus College	6th AEqu.
,, A. W. Potts,		,, E. B. Moser,	
St. John's College	2nd.	St. John's College	- 11th.
,, S. Butler,		,, W. G. Williams,	
St. John's College	12th.	St. John's College	- 18th.
1859 Arthur Holmes,		1875 W. J. F. V. Baker,	
St. John's College	2nd.	St. John's College	- 4th
1860 R. Whiting,		,, W. Moss,	
Trinity College -	6th.	St. John's College	19th AEqu.
1862 C. E. Graves,		1876 H. WACE,	
St. John's College	2nd.	St. John's College	- Senior.
,, T. Gwatkin,		,, R. C. Seaton,	
St. John's College	10th.	Jesus College	12th AEqu.
1864 H. W. Moss,		,, T. E. Raven,	
St. John's College	Senior.	Caius College	14th AEqu.
,, G. Preston,		1878 W. W. English,	
Magdalene College	16th.	St. John's College	- 3rd.
1866 W. F. Smith,		1880 A. F. Chance,	
St. John's College	2nd.	Trinity College	5th AEqu.
1867 T. W. Brogden,		,, W. O. Sutcliffe,	
St. John's College	{ 9th.	St. John's College	14th AEqu.
,, H. M. Gwatkin,	{ AEqu.	1881 C. H. Garland,	
St. John's College		St. John's College	8th AEqu.
,, F. Gunton,		,, C. E. Laurence,	
Magdalene College	16th.	Pembroke College	10th AEqu.
1868 T. Moss,		1882 J. R. Wardale,	
St. John's College	4th.	Clare College	- 2nd.
1869 G. H. HALLAM,		,, J. C. Moss,	
St. John's College	Sen. AEqu.	St. John's College	- 3rd.

CLASSICAL TRIPPOS, PART I., FIRST CLASSMEN.

1883 O. Seaman,			1885 W. J. Purton,		
	Clare College	-		Pembroke College	Division 3.
„ W. J. M. Starkie,			1886 J. L. A. Paton,		
Trinity College	-			St. John's College	Division 1.
1884 H. B. Stanwell,			„ H. K. St. J. Sanderson,		
St. John's College		Division 5.	Trinity College		Division 2.
1885 J. R. Orford,					
King's College	-	Division 1.			

CLASSICAL TRIPPOS, PART II. FIRST CLASS.

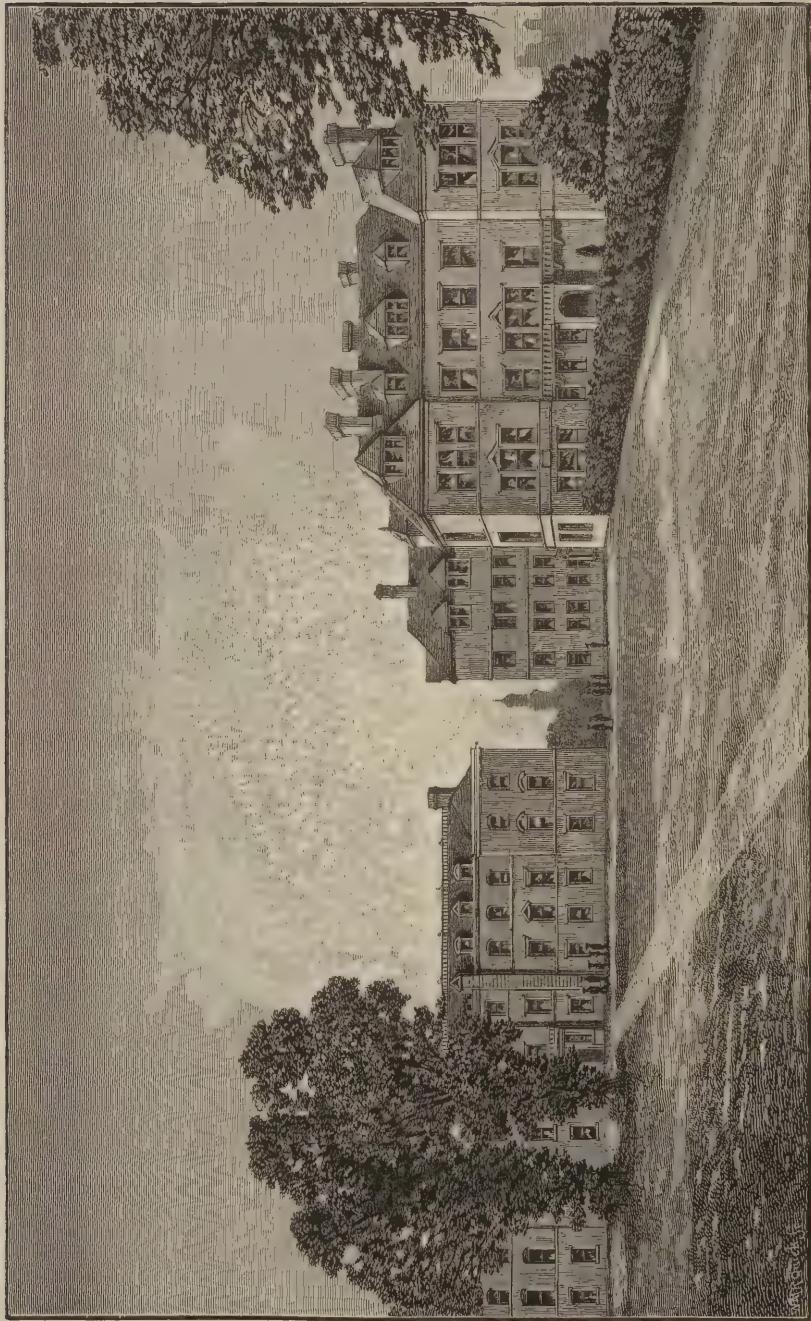
1886. W. J. Purton, Pembroke College.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

	First Exam.	Final.		First Exam.	Final.
1856 R. Taylor	- - -	20th.	1873 W. R. BARRY	- - - - -	1st.
1860 F. W. J. Rees	- - -		„ G. A. Grierson	- - - - -	12th.
„ E. S. Mosley	- - -		„ B. G. Geidt	- - - - -	17th.
„ F. M. McLaughlin	- - -		1875 B. G. Geidt	- - - - -	8th.
1861 Arthur Yardley	- - -		1876 S. W. Edgerley	- - - - -	26th.
1863 C. D. Maclean	- - -		1879 S. W. Edgerley	- - - - -	8th.
1868 S. H. James	- - -		„ E. T. Lloyd	- - - - -	18th.
1869 E. B. Steedman	- - -	13th.	1880 H. P. Todd-Naylor	- - - - -	18th.
1870 C. E. Marindin	- - -		1881 E. T. Lloyd	- - - - -	2nd.
1871 W. R. BARRY	- - -	1st.	1883 H. P. Todd-Naylor	- - - - -	18th.
G. A. Grierson	- - -	28th.			

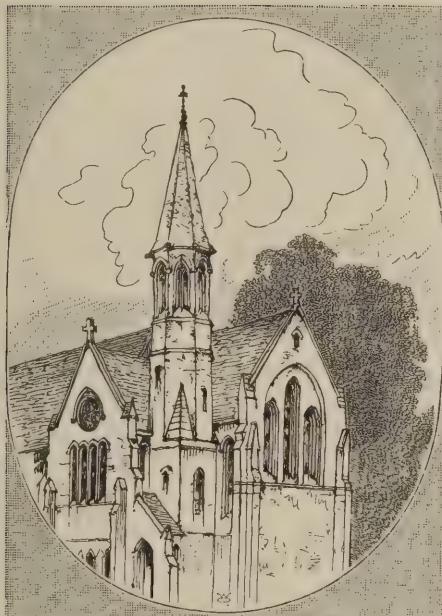
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

School Buildings, and Head Master's House.



CHAPTER XIX.

THE SCHOOL ON KINGSLAND.



KINGSLAND, the site to which the School was removed in 1882, is one of the most salubrious as well as one of the most beautiful that could possibly have been selected. From the eminence on which the present School is situated, it is said that eight counties may be seen, and as in all parts of England, there is in the varing landscape much to remind us of those who have filled conspicuous places in history.

Directly west, and at a distance of about 16 miles, are the Breidden Hills, from which beautiful views of the Welsh border land may be seen. On the highest of these hills is Rodney's Pillar, erected in honour of Admiral Rodney. The opposite range of hills, Moel-y-golfa, was the scene of many Welsh wars, and many a tale of hard fighting is recorded as having taken place on the high mountain range. Further south is the long range of the Stiperstones and Pontesbury Hills, in the former of which the Romans worked for lead in mines which still bear the name of the Roman Gravels. The Longmynd Hills form a special feature in the view from the School grounds. These hills are a wild expanse of country which is quite unproductive, and is continually alluded to by Sir R. I. Murchison in his "Siluria." The

Caradoc, Lawley, and Ragleth Hills, on the other side of the Longmynd, shew boldly in the panorama. The Caradoc Hill is said to be the place where Caractacus made his final effort against the Romans, but this has been disputed, and the Breidden Hills and Coxall Knoll have each been supposed to correspond more fully to the description of the place recorded by Tacitus, but the actual site must always remain in doubt. Acton Burnell, the seat of the great Lord Chancellor Burnell, in the grounds of which are the ruins of the Great Hall where the Lords and Commons met together for the first time. The well-known Wrekin, with which is associated the toast dear to all Salopians ; Haughmond Hill, adjoining the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury, on or near which, from its many local allusions, Shakespeare must have written his play of Henry IV. The Grins-hill and Hawkstone Hills in the distance, and in front the fine old town, with its spires and Castle, and pleasant seats ; the celebrated Quarry Walk, with its spreading limes, unrivalled for beauty by any shady walk in England, and the river Severn quietly flowing along the School grounds form a panorama unequalled for grandeur and beauty by that which any other Public School can shew. Harrow of course has its delights, but it wants the Severn and the hills, and the old Historic Town to look upon.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The present School is admirably situated, and from the Quarry Walk presents rather an imposing appearance, although it can hardly be said to have any strong claims to architectural beauty. It is, however, a good specimen of the late Hanoverian architecture. The earlier type often called Queen Anne's style has come now into great favour in England, and some of our best architects are devoting their energies to its development. The building was erected in 1760, at a cost of more than £14,000, and it was in connection with the magnificent Foundling Hospital of London. When the property was bought by the Governing Body the question of the stability of the building arose, for it was by no means certain that a building of this particular date was secure. It would have been much safer to have trusted to one a century older, but Mr. A. W. Blomfield, the architect for the restoration of Chester Cathedral was called in, and after a careful examination pronounced the shell

of the building to be perfectly sound, and the materials of which it was composed exceptionally good. He found, further, that if the shell of the building was left and the interior remodelled it would be among the most convenient Schools in the kingdom. The decision of the Governing Body was that the building should be remodelled, and the result has shewn the wisdom of the decision.

The School Buildings as arranged by Mr. Blomfield provide a commodious room 120ft. long by 20ft. wide (this alone is nearly half as large again as the large room of the original School House), and twenty-four other rooms varying from 40ft. by 20ft. to 25ft. by 20ft. In addition to the rooms used as Class Rooms, others are fitted up for the School Library, Museum, &c., and three as Chemical Laboratories with every modern appliance. There is also a Gymnasium, a Dining Room for Day Boys, and sets of rooms for Assistant Masters. The whole of the School Buildings are heated throughout by hot water. Besides these rooms there is a large central stone staircase, with broad roomy lobbies and halls, and at each end additional staircases leading to the Masters Rooms and all parts of the School. It is a gratifying proof of the value of the extended curriculum now provided that in the present year (1888), Mr. L. C. Panting was elected to a Natural Science Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, one of the highest distinctions in that branch of study, a remarkable change from the time when Darwin was a pupil and science never taught.

There was a double roof and a central gutter in the original building, but these have been completely altered and a lead flat substituted. This is railed round, and it forms a fine promenade from which the grand views spoken of may be seen to great advantage. It is surmounted by a large cupola which is covered externally with zinc.

The whole system of drainage has now been remodelled upon the most approved plans, and probably there are no public buildings in the country in which the sanitary arrangements are superior or more thorough.

The old brickwork has been cleaned down and re-pointed in cement, and Lascelles patent stone has been brought into requisition to supply the

string courses and window dressings, all of which are in accordance with the Hanoverian style of the building.

The Large Hall of the School has been appropriately fitted with the School Honour Boards, the vacant spaces on the wall being filled up with fine oak panelling, brought from the Old School Buildings.

THE SCHOOL CHAPEL.

The Kennedy Memorial has already been alluded to. The committee to carry this out was appointed December 4th, 1865, and liberal subscriptions were at once promised. From the causes already stated the scheme remained in abeyance until, in 1878, the late Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was one of the Trustees of the Fund and Chairman of the Governing Body, re-opened the question of the application of the fund. At a meeting held May 22nd, 1878, it was resolved—"That the amount subscribed to the Kennedy Memorial Chapel be placed at the disposal of the Governing Body on the understanding that it be applied to the erection of a separate portion of the School Chapel, such as a chancel or apse, to be marked off from the rest of the edifice by some architectural feature so as to give distinct significance to its memorial character." The designs finally submitted by the architect, Mr. A.W. Blomfield, were, after approval by the committee, carried out in 1882-3. The Memorial portion of the Chapel consists of the Chancel Arch, Chancel, and the North and South Transepts. In the step rising from the Nave to the Chancel is embedded a brass plate, on which the following is engraved:—

HVIVSCE . AEDIS . QVIDQVID . VLTRA . HOC . AES . SITVM . EST.

BENIAMINVM . HALL . KENNEDY . S.T.P. *

SCHOLAE . REGIAE . SALOPIENSIS . OLIM . ALVMNVM . PER . XXX . ANNOS

ARCHIDIDASCALVM.

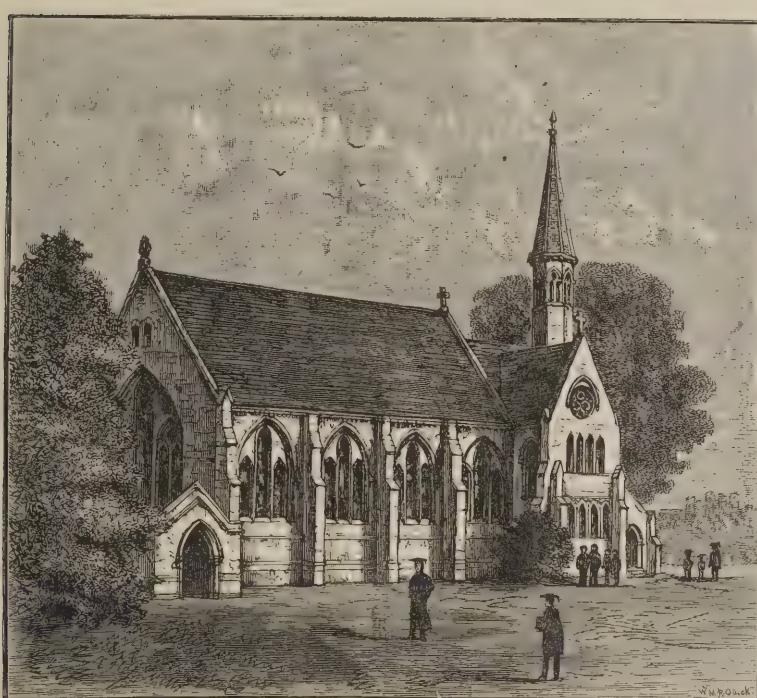
SVMMA . REVERENTIA . SVMMO . AMORE . PROSECVTI

EXSTRVENDVM . CVRAVERVNT

CONDISCPVL . COLLEGAE . DISCIPVL . AMICI

A.S. MDCCCLXXXIII.

The memorial section of the Chapel cost upwards of £3,500, and the remaining part between £4,000 and £5,000, chiefly contributed by Old Salopians.



The Chapel itself provides accommodation for 500 boys, besides masters, visitors, and servants. Some of the fittings of the old Chapel, including the old pulpit, have been preserved for the new one, and it is hardly likely that any of the old traditions that surrounded them will be lost. The Chapel is of stone, relieved with white Portland, Bath, and Grinshill

Stone, and consists of five bays, each of which contains a triple lancet light. The centre one is the highest, an arrangement we generally find in the best early-thirteenth century work. These lights are placed under a relieving arch which springs from buttress to buttress. The plinth mouldings are very excellent, and the general effect on entering the sacred building is very striking. The seats in the nave are of pitch pine, neatly designed.

An illustration of the exterior is given, and all the details will shew the originality of an architect who has studied for himself.

At the west end is a handsome stained glass window in memory of the Rev. J. Rigg, B.D., the late Second Master, erected by subscriptions from his many friends.

In the chancel are four small stained glass windows, to the memory of boys who have died at School. The inscriptions on the brass plates beneath the windows are as follows:—

In Memory of G. M. FOWLER,

Born March 21, 1867, died December 12, 1883,
*Quid . migrasse . valet . nihil . egimus . ecce . sequaci
Mors . pede . primitias . carpit . adorta . domus .
Invida . lingua . tace . vultu . mors . ipsa . benigno .
Ingruit . ad . Christum . si . quis . iturus . obit .*

In Memory of P. H. BENSON,

Born May 5, 1870, died October 31, 1885.
Buried at his birthplace under Caer Caradoc in this county.
*Quem . inga . ludentem . tua . saepe . Caractace . norant
Heu . cito . natali . reddidit . ossa . solo .
Hinc . homines . quid . sint . tumulus . mons . admonet
illinc
Astra petens . mundum . quis . super . astra . regat .*

In Memory of T. R. W. TROUNCER,

born June 25, 1869. Confirmed Nov. 16, 1884.
Died Dec. 21, 1884.

*Vix . iuratus . eras . in . verba . vocantis . Jesu
Te . comitem . ductor . vult . adhibere . tuus .
Vix . sacra . contigeras . domini . referentia . mortem
Vivare . cum . vivo . mors . dat . amica . Deo .*

In Memory of J. NORMAN SWETTENHAM,

Born May 19, 1869. Died at one of the old School
Houses, March 25, 1886.

*Quid . migrasse . valet . numquid . mansisse . valeret .
Spem . simul . haec . raptam . plorat . et . illa . domus .
Et . nec . spes . hominum . nec . tu . lamenta . requiris
Sospes . in . aeterna . dulcis . alumne . domo .*

THE MASTERS' HOUSES.

The Masters' Houses at Shrewsbury are among the very best that have been designed for the purpose for which they are intended. The Head Master's House is in what is generally called the Queen Anne's style to harmonize somewhat with the School Buildings, but perhaps a little more of the strictly Queen Anne style, or something more of the earlier Hanoverian might have added additional dignity. The design was by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, F.S.A., and the engraving gives an excellent idea of its appearance. It has accommodation for 66 boys, and is fitted up with every modern requisite. The rooms are especially commodious and well proportioned. The dining hall is about 40 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 18 feet high, and the other day rooms are equally roomy. An excellent system is adopted here of small studies for 73 boys to prepare their examinations, and each boy has a desk and locker for his books and papers. There are 21 of these small studies, and it is probable that generally speaking it is better to have them arranged as they are here than as at some other Schools where a compartment is allotted to only one student.

The lavatories and bath rooms, with change and drying rooms, are very complete. The baths, and indeed all the water required for the use of the

Schools, are supplied from a well that was found in the yard near the Head Master's House, from which an abundant supply of the purest water is secured; a small engine forces this up to a reservoir in the highest part of the School buildings, and from this it is distributed to all parts of the School premises.

There are thirteen bedrooms in the Head Master's House, and from the windows of most of these the views are delightful. Not only have the internal arrangements been most carefully considered but the sanitary details have received the most critical examination, and extensive alterations from the original plan have been made to secure such a great essential to a public School as a safe and efficient system of drainage.

In addition to the Head Master's House there are in the School Grounds two other houses, and closely adjoining the School entrance a third house. These are from the designs of Mr. W. White, F.S.A., of Wimpole Street, London; and are different altogether in style and arrangements from the Head Master's House, yet so designed as to harmonize with the whole School buildings. These houses are of the Old English type though necessarily modified by the requirements of the present day.

The accommodation in each of these houses is for 42 boys, and here, as in the Head Master's House the system of studies for these boys has been adopted. The dining halls are 31 feet by 17 feet, and proportionately lofty, the day rooms are large, and the dormitories are light and command extensive views of the Shropshire and Welsh Hills. To each house there is a picturesque entrance hall and staircase, and it is needless to say that the sanitary arrangements have been carefully carried out.

An additional supply of pure drinking water from the well-known Conduit Spring, which for 400 years has furnished Shrewsbury with an unfailing quantity of absolutely pure drinking water, has also been laid to the property adjoining the School for the joint use of all residents.

The Sanatorium is about a quarter of a mile from the School.

THE GAMES.

Attached to the School is a splendid cricket field, covering several acres. The levelling was done in part by the boys themselves, under the direction of Mr. Gilkes, now Head Master of Dulwich College. The work, which has been done gradually, was completed in 1888, and the whole forms a beautiful recreation ground. Here during the summer months cricket is in full swing, but Shrewsbury does not hold a very high place in the cricketing world; this is partly due to the rival attractions of boating. The great match of the season is that with Rossall School, which generally takes place early in July. It is played at Shrewsbury and Rossall in alternate years.

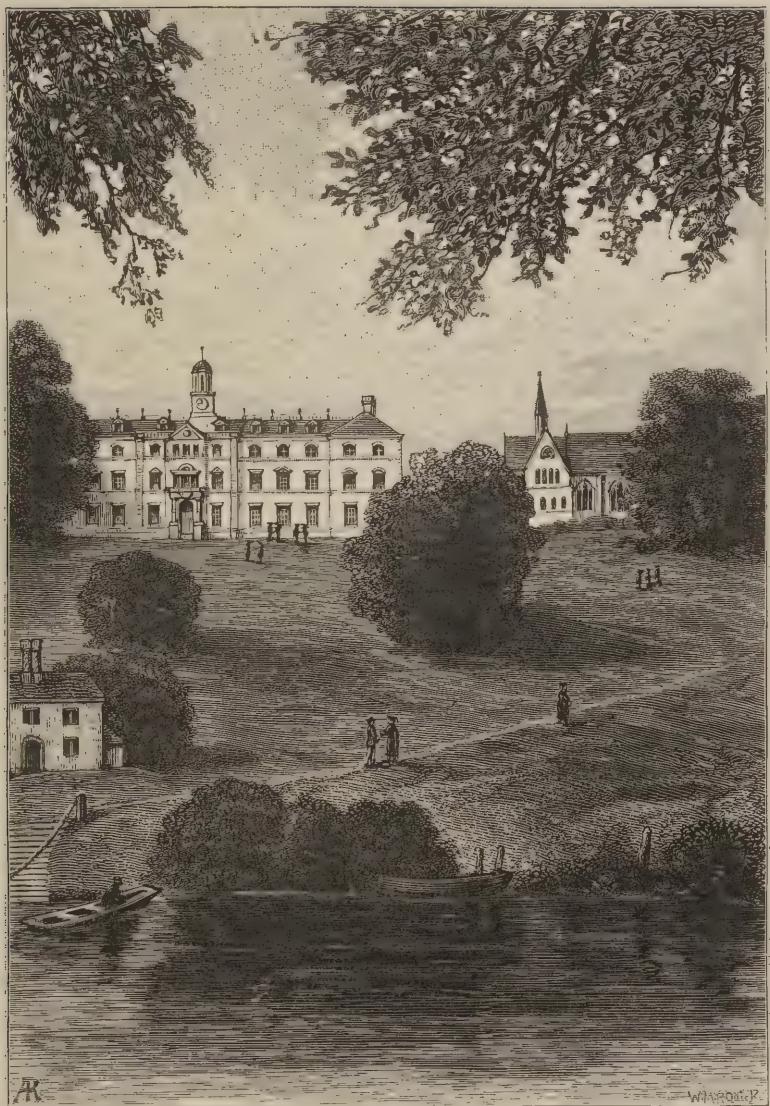


The Boat House is situated at the bottom of the hill opposite the Quarry, and the Severn presents every advantage for boating men. To be eligible for the Boat Club a boy must be over 15 and must have passed the swimming test. A regatta is held in the Quarry every year, generally during the first week of July. There is also an annual boat race between Shrewsbury and Cheltenham, and Bumping Races between the different houses.

Fives is now much played in the autumn and spring terms; the Fives Courts, which are "buttressed," are five in number, and are between the cricket field and the Chapel. The stones of the wall surrounding the School Grounds on this side were brought from the Old School, and are covered with names of old scholars, deeply carved.

Football is freely indulged in on the Field during the winter months, the Association game being the one played. For many years compulsory football has been in vogue at Shrewsbury; it is called "dowling" and is a sort of cross between the Rugby and Association game. The School Team is looked upon as one of the best in the district.

There is also a Run-club, with a fixed number of Runs over well-defined



Shrewsbury School from the River.

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courses, which are taken every season during the autumn term. Some of these runs go several miles out into the country. The Run-club has the management of the two steeplechases and the athletic sports which take place in the spring.

In the north-west corner of the cricket field are the Baths, beautifully fitted with every modern appliance, presented to the School by the Head Master. The Swimming Bath is 70 feet long and 25 feet broad, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the deeper end, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the shallow. The water is heated in winter, so that bathing can be enjoyed at all times of the year. Bathing twice a-week is compulsory on all who have not passed the swimming test (five lengths of the bath).

In the opposite corner of the field is the tuck-shop and pavilion; the shop is managed by a committee chosen from the boys. The officers of the different games are elected every year; cricket has a captain, treasurer, and secretary; football and boating the same; fives has a captain, and the runs a huntsman and senior and junior whips.



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